7196

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCI.

VOLUME LXXI.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID.
And ſold by J. HARRIS (Succeſſor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1801.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLEATING HIS SEVENTY-FIRST VOLUME.

STILL as young Mem'ry fills her ſpacious urn,
Thy labours, URBAN, gratefully return:
Again from Recollection's honey'd ſtore
Refreſhment ſprings, more vivid than before;
Her vernal veſt in varied colouring wrought,
Her ſober brow with added wiſdom fraught,
She o'er thy pages ſheds a cheerful light,
And bids the landſcape every view unite
All that attracts the ever-active mind
Within utility's wide rage confin'd;
All that the Sage adopts, or Patriots own,
To raiſe the cottage, or ſupport the throne;
To lend humanity its utmoſt grace,
And bind each bleſſing to the human race,
With liberty conjoin'd, "that loves the laws,"
And ſpurns mad licence, and her anarch cauſe;
Which once diſſolving every nobler tie,
Wealth, Genius, Virtue, equal in her eye,
Her curſe to render ſtill the more compleat,
At length expels Religion from her ſeat:
So, when the ſun obtrudes his blazing light,
The guilt-ſtruck wretch prefers the ſhades of night!

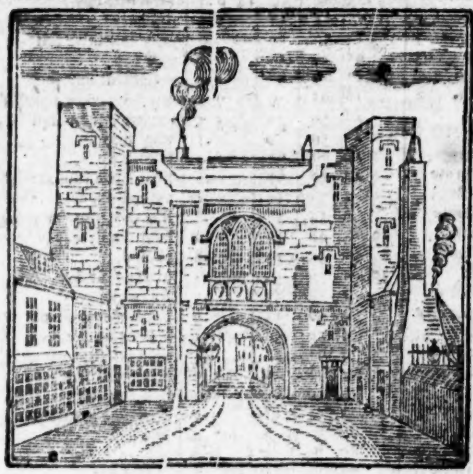
But now, excluded from the haunts of men,
That Dragon ſyſtem ſeeks its darkſome den;
New Temples riſe where victims lately ſcream'd,
And incenſe curls where deadly meteors gleam'd;
The weary mind is by the Croſs ſuſtain'd,
And Hope conſoles where Doubt alone complain'd;
Sweet Concord, and the charities of life,
Diſcord ſubdue, and never-ending ſtrife;
And where Diviſion, many-tongu'd, was heard,
One common off'ring owns one common Lord.
Theſe, and the wond'rous changes of the year,
That far exceed the Muſe's narrow ſphere,
In URBAN's ample pages ſtill diſplay
Whate'er refines the intellectual ray,
Informs the judgment, or exalts the ſenſe,
All that to notice claims the juſt pretence,
While Science reaſons, or while Fancy ſtrays,
Or liberal Criticiſm awards the bays:
Thus ev'ry year, for ev'ry taſte is given,
Whate'er can ſweeten life, or antedate a heaven.

Dec. 24, 1801. PHILO-URBANUS.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EV N.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Caron
Lond n Caron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'. & M. Poft
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Brift. 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford



Chester, Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſbury
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worceſter 2
YORK 3

JULY, 1801.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for June and July, 1801 586
Orig. Letter from Mr. Worth to Abp. Potter 587
Yeomen of the laſt and preſent Generation 588
Farmers of preſent Day—Surat Burying-place 589
Delights of an honeſt Fellow at the Bottle 590
An original Anecdote of the Poet Gray 591
Beſt Method of beſtowing Charity on Poor 592
Emigrant French Clergy—Mr. Weſton 592, 602
Ticehurſt Church—Inſcriptions at Hagley 593
Inſpector, on Introductions of the Evangeliſts *ib.*
Critique on "The Church"—Ring-tail Hawk 596
Extract from "The Fortunate Fool," by Ayres *ib.*
Chronological Tables of the Prices of Wheat 598
Bricks from Babylon—Anſwers to Queries 599
Remarks on Situation of Temple of Diana 620
The Meſſengers' Badge—A new Bee Houſe 601
Lines written by the celebrated Bp. Atterbury *ib.*
Mrs. Piozzi's Anſwer to the Critical Reviewers 602
On the Signatures aſſumed by Correſpondents 604
Tour to the Netherlands in Autumn of 1793 605
Mr. Darwin defended againſt Dr. Soëmmering 607
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, XXXVII. *ib.*
Hinckley Church, Kenilworth Caſtle, &c. *ibid.*
Remarks on the State of Warwick Caſtle 608
Uſeful Information on the Subject of Wills 609
Illuſtration of Shakſpeare's Play of K. Lear 610
Story of King Leir and his three Daughters 611
Original Letter of Mr. Garrick on K. Lear 613
Mr. Carter's Appeal on St. Stephen's Chapel 614
Bedfordſh. Infirmary—Dr. Warton vindicated *ib.*
Mitford Caſtle—The Family of Mitford, &c. 615
The preſent Inhabitant of Shakſpeare's Houſe 616
The Family of Sir John Harington, Knight 617
Appearance of Ghoſts—The Family of St. Hill 618
New Retroſpect of the Eighteenth Century 619
St. Swithin—On the very large Crops of Hay 620
"Beauties of England and Wales" defended 621
Miſcellaneous Remarks on various Subjects 622
"Sufferings of the Clergy"—Down Hall, &c. 624
Original Letter of Dr. Heberden to Dr. Hawes *ib.*
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 625—648
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries anſwered *ibid.*
SELECT POETRY, Antient and Mod. 644—64[illegible]
Proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, 1801 649
Intereſting Intelligence from London Gazettes 652
The Monthly Retroſpect of Foreign Affairs 656
News from Country—Domeſtic Occurrences 658
Gazette Promotions, Eccleſ. Preferments, &c. 663
Marriages, Deaths of eminent Perſons 669—677
The Theatrical Regiſter—Bill of Mortality 67[illegible]
The Average Prices of Grain for One Month 6[illegible]
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 680

Embelliſhed with Picturesque Views of TICEHURST CHURCH, SUSSEX; and HAGLEY CASTLE; the new BADGE of the KING'S MESSENGERS; and an improved BEE HOUSE.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1801.

20644

Day.	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in June, 1801.
1	SE calm	29,75	61	59	14 6.3	very fine day
2	SE brisk	77	58	57	5.5	showery
3	E moderate	87	56	56	.9	fair, but little sun
4	SE calm	92	59	56	6.0	fine day
5	NW calm	30,11	60	56	5.5	delightful day
6	NW calm	16	61	59	6.4	fine day, very heavy dew at night
7	W calm	28	59	58	5.5	gloomy, little rain
8	W brisk	26	59	59	.1	very fine
9	W calm	20	63	62	6.4	fine day
10	W moderate	14	60	60	.2	fine, little rain at night
11	NW brisk	2	56	54	.5	very fine day
12	W moderate	6	54	56	.8	fine day, shower at night
13	NW brisk	29,85	48	45	.6	cold windy day
14	W moderate	96	55	52	.8	cloudy
15	W brisk	30, 1	56	55	.2	unpleasant day
16	NW stormy	1	56	55	.9	fine day
17	SW moderate	4	56	55	.9	clear and pleasant
18	W calm	4	59	55	.1	delightful day
19	W ditto	4	61	57	.4	very fine day
20	SW ditto	4	62	58	5.9	clear blue sky
21	E ditto	0	60	58	6.5	fine day
22	SE moderate	29,92	53	58	.7	clear and pleasant
23	SE calm	87	57	57	7.4	fine day
24	S ditto	80	59	59	6.6	slight showers
25	W moderate	77	59	56	.7	fine day
26	W calm	33	60	59	.8	fine clear day
27	W ditto	30,12	60	58	7.0	fine day
28	W ditto	12	62	59	6.5	heavy clouds
29	W ditto	12	67	63	7.0	very fine
30	SE ditto	29,78	65	61	7.0	very heavy rain

5. The first hay-grass cut in this neighbourhood.
Fall of rain this month 0 inch 15. Evaporation 4-3 inch.
Walton, near Liverpool.

Meteorological Table for July 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1801
June	°	°	°		
27	64	76	65	30,13	fair
28	64	77	64	,16	fair
29	65	76	66	,04	fair
30	66	69	57	29,80	cloudy, thund.
July 1	60	68	56	,55	showery
2	61	69	54	,50	showery
3	58	64	56	,60	showery
4	63	67	60	,67	showery
5	63	69	62	,62	fair
6	64	70	60	,67	showery
7	65	72	63	,62	fair
8	64	69	60	,46	showery
9	60	66	58	,50	showery
10	58	66	56	,75	fair
11	55	67	57	,80	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1801.
July	°	°	°		
12	58	66	60	29,42	stormy
13	64	69	60	,70	fair
14	65	72	59	,65	fair
15	60	65	55	,32	rain
16	56	59	54	,30	thund. & rain
17	55	64	56	,45	cloudy
18	57	67	60	,72	fair
19	61	75	59	,85	fair
20	60	71	63	30,03	fair
21	64	77	64	,02	fair
22	66	76	67	,02	fair
23	66	75	60	,02	fair
24	64	72	56	29,91	cloudy
25	60	70	60	,70	fair
26	64	75	63	,81	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1801.

Original Letter from Mr. WORTH *to Dr.* JOHN POTTER, *(afterwards Abp. of* CANTERBURY*), on the Death of Dr.* JOHN MILL, *Principal of* Edmund Hall, Oxford.

My dear Friend, *Oxford, June 23, 1707.*

I CAME to this place on Saturday evening, where, to my very great ſurprize, I found our good friend Mr. Principal in a very dangerous condition. He had been in the hall at ſupper, and was obſerved, by ſome there, to be very much dozed, and to talk light-headed. Immediately after ſupper he went to his chamber, where his bed-maker finding him to grow more and more ſenſeleſs, ſent for an apothecary, who let him blood, which ſeemed for the preſent to have relieved him; for at my coming into his room he was very ſenſible, knew me, and expreſſed no ſmall ſatisfaction at my coming to him ſo opportunely. However, we could not prevail to have a phyſician ſent for that night; yet we got the apothecary to lay a large bliſter to his back, all which the phyſicians, Dr. Breech and Dr. Frampton, highly approved of when they came to him yeſterday morning, and ordered him to be blooded again, and bliſtered from head to foot. We were in ſome hopes that, by the bleſſing of God, he might have found ſome benefit by them; but it has been ſuch a ſudden and irreſiſtible fit of an apoplexy, that he found not the leaſt relief by all the means that have been uſed. He continued all yeſterday and the laſt night, when I watched with him, in a profound lethargy, and died this morning about a quarter after four o'clock, to the very great loſs of all his friends, and that of the Learned World. And yet, I believe, no one is more ſenſible of the greatneſs of this loſs than yourſelf and I are, who were particularly happy in ſo great a ſhare of his friendſhip. I doubt whether he has left any will, by ſomething he ſaid to me in his illneſs: but I ſhall know more of this when I have looked over his papers. Mr. Vice-principal, who gives you his ſervice, will write to you to-morrow, and perhaps by that time he may be able to inform you more of that matter. The incloſed letter was brought me laſt night by Mr. Principal's bed-maker, who, knowing your hand, deſired me to open it, thinking it might require an anſwer. I accordingly did ſo; and no perſon beſides myſelf has ſeen it; and therefore I thought it proper to return it you again.

This of our dear friend's has been ſuch a ſudden and irreſiſtible a ſtroke, that I heartily pray God deliver us from the like, or at leaſt fit and prepare us ſo that we may not be ſurprized if it ſhall pleaſe God to make our own end like his. I am, dear Sir, your moſt obliged and affectionate humble ſervant,

W. WORTH.

Mr. URBAN, *July 16.*

AFTER having committed to paper (in your laſt number, p. 491,) a few remarks on our Engliſh peaſantry, it is natural to communicate ſome others that I have made on a claſs nearly connected with them, *viz.* the yeomanry, notwithſtanding it is hard in theſe days to exactly define what a yeoman or farmer really is.

By the appellation of farmer, we formerly underſtood a plain, induſtrious,

duſtrious, frugal, honeſt man, who either cultivated a farm of his own or rented one of a gentleman. If he held a large one, he was generally called a topping-farmer, or a gentleman-farmer; and if his bargain was ſmall, he was termed a little farmer; but the race of little farmers is now become nearly extinct, and moſt of the few ſurviving ones are degraded to the condition of pariſh-paupers. Whether theſe good old-faſhioned yeomen occupied a conſiderable or an inconſiderable quantity of land, they veſted all their capital in farming-ſtock, and they and their families dedicated the greater part of their thoughts and time to farming-buſineſs. Theſe worthy people *pitched* in the markets corn, cattle, pigs, bacon, butter, cheeſe, poultry, and eggs; and, after they had diſpoſed of their commodities at *fair* prices, returned home with ſatisfied minds to their afternoon employments. They confined themſelves ſolely to this line; and, by not connecting any other with it, they hindered not their neighbours from gaining livelihoods by other modes. They were not greedy of holding more land than would enable them to live, to rear their children, and to enjoy eaſe in old age. Their houſes were nurſeries and ſchools for induſtrious huſbandmen, notable houſewives, good ſervants, and quiet ſubjects. It is true that, by every exertion that ſhrewdneſs or obſtinacy could deviſe, they would endeavour to get their farms and tythes at as low rents and compoſitions as they could; yet, at the ſame time, they reſpected their landlords and liſtened to their rector, and took an innocent pride in making them preſents for their tables. Upon the whole, the yeomanry of the laſt generation formed one of the moſt reſpectable and uſeful claſſes in the kingdom; obtaining by their induſtry independance to themſelves, and contributing conſiderably to the welfare of the community and realm.

A truer character of the men who are denominated yeomen in the preſent day cannot be given than by that character drawn by Juvenal (Sat. III. Stapleton's edit: and Notes) of Alturius and Catulus, "two perſons, who from low beginings had raiſed themſelves to great eſtates and offices; and who made uſe of their wealth and authority to engroſs all good bargains, and monopolize all beneficial places and employments;

"Men who turn black to white, that can with eaſe [ſeas."
Farm holy earth, our rivers, and our

By land-owners moſt injudiciouſly flinging ſmall farms together, there are now hardly any but very large ones exiſting, and thoſe are occupied by men who conſolidate different buſineſſes with farming, to the great injury of ſociety in ſeveral reſpects. Quantities of land and a variety of callings, that ſhould provide bread for innumerable individuals, are now engroſſed by a few perſons, who are making exhorbitant fortunes with very little trouble. Theſe men are not only farmers but graziers, corn-factors, mealmen, millers, maltſters, brewers, and horſe-dealers. Some have contracts with Government, ſome act as brokers in the corn and cattle trade, and ſome are partners in the country banks. They play the cards into one another's hands, and by their combinations regulate the markets according to their private intereſts. Much of their buſineſs is tranſacted by clerks and clerks' deputies (all of whoſe ſalaries come from out of the pockets of the conſumers of the commodities); but they condeſcend to attend markets with a few *ſamples* of corn, and, at the ſame time, gratify their pride by riding thither on fine horſes, and ordering dinners of fiſh, fowl, and fleſh, not forgetting port and ſherry. The ſons of theſe *gentlemen* generally belong to ſome of the numerous corps of volunteers and embodied yeomanry; and theſe daſhing

ing bucks we see flourishing their broadswords, and exhibiting their neatly-buskined posteriors to the admiration of the misses their sisters, or neighbours, who display in their turns all the attractive graces of Grecian gesticulation and nudity. Instead of dithing butter, feeding poultry, or curing bacon, the avocations of these young *ladies* at home are, studying dress, attitudes, novels, French, and musick, whilst the fine ladies their mothers sit lounging in parlours adorned with the fiddle-faddle fancy-works of their fashionable daughters. With as much rapidity as post-horses can convey them, fashions fly from London to the country towns, and from the country-towns to the remotest villages; insomuch, that the *exhibitions* of girls in the country vie with those in the capitol. As the females of each class imitate those belonging to the class above them, so those below the farmers daughters must have their white dresses as well as them, even if they appropriate to the purpose the cloth that should make them shifts; and the form of these dresses they alter as new modes arise so long as the warp and the woof will hold any connexion with each other. We see not now the farmer's wives and daughters jogging to the towns in little carts for the purpose of selling the productions of their cartons and dairies; but we see them rattling in their spruce gigs to the milliners and perfumers, in order to lavish in fripperies part of the enormous gains extorted by their fathers and husbands from the groaning publick. In short, the characteristics of the modern yeomanry are pride and greediness; and whilst by their arts, combinations, and extortions, they are distressing their superiors, and starving their inferiors, they behave towards the former with upstart impertinence, and towards the latter with unfeeling tyranny.

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *Water-side, July 6.*

"*Ut fugerem exemplis vitiorum quæque notando.*" Hor.

In turning over Thevenot's Travels, I lately met with the following passage. It set me a musing, and brought to my recollection other matters on the subject of abundant drinking; and these have drawn me on to give you the present epistle, which awaits your decision for a column or two in your valuable record of Worthies.

"The burying-places of Surat," says my entertaining author, "are without the town. The English and Dutch adorn their graves with pyramids of brick, whitened over with lime. Whilst I was there, one was building for a Dutch commander, which was to cost 8000 livres. Amongst the rest there is one of a *great drinker*, who had been banished to the Indies by the States General, and who is said to have been kinsman to the Prince of Orange. They have raised a monument for him, *as for other persons of note*. But, to let the world see that he could drink stoutly, on the top of *his* pyramid there is a large stone cup, with one below at each corner of his tomb; and hard-by each cup there is the figure of a sugar-loaf. When the *Dutch* have a mind to *divert themselves at that monument*, they make God knows how many ragouts in these cups; and, with other less cups, drink or eat what they have prepared in the great ones *."

From hence, Mr. Urban, I am led to conjecture, that, if the gentleman in question was not sent abroad as a propagandist in good drinking, he found expert disciples to adopt and perpetuate his doctrine.

I claim no particular skill, sir, in the *making of ragouts*, but have some idea that *I can build a monument*; and you shall have it in honour of a distinguished hero; as capital, I am persuaded, as him at whose tomb the Dutchmen of Surat so jollily distinguished themselves, their compatriot, and their wet country, by a posthumous celebration of his prowess in swallowing liquors.

* Thev. Part III. ch. XIII. p. 23.

It

It is either Dr. South, I think, or ſomebody elſe, who tells us, that there is as wide a difference betwixt the jovial delights of an honeſt fellow over the bottle, and the greaſy enjoyments of a glutton at his veniſon, as between the ſolemn taciturnity of an *Archimides* over a problem, and the ſtillneſs of a ſow at her waſh trough.

For mine own part, I never could boaſt the reputation of being the ableſt hand at a bottle. For lack of perſonal ſervice, therefore, I hold myſelf bound, as in our militia enrolments, to *find a* ſubſtitute, if I mean to cut any conſiderable figure. *Mine* ſhall not be nameleſs long; and I aſſure you he was a deadly good ſponge; a more ſteady, perhaps, can hardly be found in the wide phalanx of Bacchus, whether for a time, conſtant muſter, or taſk-work. The great Hercules himſelf was not more invincible in his way; for my hero, to do him juſtice, is not reported to have been at any time intoxicated.

The fame of his enviable abilities aſſembled of courſe many a ſocial athletic bibber, your two-and-three-bottle men of the club he honoured, to engage with him; and of theſe, as being of ampler puiſſance, he diſmiſſed the majority in due time, with the glory, living or dead, of having been drunk down by him. *Secum bibiſſe* was the merited trophy of their limited warfare. The hero himſelf was well-bottomed, and generally remained maſter, having ſeldom left any one of the room behind him, unleſs it were under the table, or under *the turf*.

Whilſt young, and ere he had found out a better employment for his time and talents, it is ſaid that he applied himſelf pretty much to books, as many other learned profeſſors have done in modern times. Of what ſort we are not clearly told; but he was not, that we can find, bred at either of our univerſities. In the courſe of his reading, however, he muſt have met with ſeveral eminent writers who ſpeak in very handſome terms of that bibical perfection in which he proved peculiarly proficient for a number of years.

"Horace," ſays one of theſe writers, "in various parts of his works, and particularly thoſe he wrote in the prime of life and vigour of his fancy, recommends, by the moſt brilliant language, this generous and *moſt manly* exerciſe. In one place he tells us, as a great misfortune, that we ſhall have no wine in the next world; in another page, he counſels his friend *Planeus* to ſoothe all his cares in this life with it. He adviſes us in one elegant *ode* to drink, becauſe it is *hot weather*; in another, becauſe it is *cold*; and in a third, he aſſures us, that, if we are wiſe, *we ſhall do nothing but drink*; together with numberleſs inſtances of a ſimilar and very lively turn. Nay, even in the ſobriety of his matchleſs Epiſtles, he promiſes immortality to his brother bards, upon no other condition, abſolutely, than that of drinking. He gravely informs them, that their common father the great Ennius never put ſtile to tablet but when he was tipſey; and that even *Homer* hath ſhewn us how little averſe he was to wine. This, indeed, is aſſerted to be ſo true, that the ſole reaſon alledged for his being long and often ſober is, that at times he could come at no drink upon earth, ſo largely was it monopolized by his celeſtial machinery of Olympus. We all know that, beſides his ſacrifices and his "armiſtices, which were but mere drinking-matches, and ſo early as at the cloſe of his *firſt Iliad*, he makes all his gods, and goddeſſes too, ſo mellow, that they are forced to go to-bed, as their faſeſt aſylum, at ſunſet; the very time when ſober people now-a-days only *begin* their *Bacchanalia*; notwithſtanding which unfaſhionable hour, it ſeems they had taken ſuch a doſe of nectar, that it held them all night ſound aſleep; all but Jupiter himſelf only excepted, whoſe head is ſuppoſed to be ſtronger than the reſt of his club."

Such a head appears to have been that alſo of my hero, whoſe hiſtory Mr. Urban ſhall now have; not a poetical fiction, but plain matter of fact, juſt as it was lately given me be a friend, who took it from an inſcription at the Bull inn

near

near Biſhoſgate. Whether the portrait of ſo celebrated a character is ſtill hung up there in the club room, I am not qualified to ſay. This record of him however ſhall, if you pleaſe, perpetuate his name, and mark his atchievement in unfading colours.

" Dignum laude virum, Muſa vetat mori !"

The Spartans very piouſly exhibited drunken ſlaves before their children, to deter them from being ſoakers. I wiſh your readers to conſult, as in a looking glaſs, the exorbitancy of others wet or dry; and to ſet and adjuſt their own conduct by the wholeſome examples, good or bad, of all men.

" Mr. Vanhorn, a Hamborough merchant, not long ſince of Broad-ſtreet, London, was uſed to frequent the Bull inn, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. He continued to do ſo, and preſided at a daily meeting there, for three and twenty years ſucceſſively. Every day of that time (two only excepted, when called off to attend family funerals), he drank in the above houſe four bottles of red port wine, and began a fifth. In the ſaid term of three and twenty years, he drank," ſays my informant, " thirty-five thouſand ſix hundred and eighty eight bottles, being fifty nine pipes of red port."

I preſume that this capital *Bibo* was a Dutchman too; a worthy deſcendant of Thevenot's lift. We find in your vol. XXX. p. 203, the memorial of one Gerard Vanhorn, glaſs *bottle-maker*, a bankrupt; and from his apt profeſſion I muſt conclude his conſanguinity to our worthy hero, the *bottle emptier*.

Yours, &c. ANTI-BONOSUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, July* 14.

IT is not without ſincere pleaſure that I hear of a new edition of the joint labours of Meſſrs. Gray and Maſon being ſoon likely to iſſue from a certain Northern preſs. In the mean time, permit me, ſir, through the medium of your moſt valuable Publication, to offer you a paper lately found in the poſſeſſion of my late moſt highly-honoured relative and namеſake: to which, now indeed little known, if you can dedicate a corner, you will highly oblige both the publick, and your humble ſervant and admirer,

EDMUND C. MASON.

ANECDOTE.—Mr. Gray, after having proceeded to the degree of A. B. at Cambridge, was ſuppoſed to have contracted an affection for Miſs D—me; at the ſame time time that Mr. M. was ſaid to have felt the tender paſſion for Miſs C—t—y, afterwards Mrs. H—g—m. On Mr. M's commending the ſuperiority of his miſtreſs, Mr. Gray penned the following lines, a very maſterly imitation of Martial:

" Fulvia *formoſa* eſt multis—mihi candida, longa
Recta eſt, hoc ego: tic ſingula confiteor:
Totum illud, *formoſa*, nego: nam nulla venuſtas
Nulla in tam magno corpore mica ſalis
Cælia *formoſa* eſt; quæ cùm pulcherrima tota eſt,
Omnibus una omnes ſurripuit Veneres."

which afterwards Mr. Weſt, on his return from the grand tour, thus elegantly, though perhaps ſomewhat inaccurately, tranſlated;

Φύλλα καλὴ πόλλοις· μοι μακρὴ, ἀργυφὴ, ὀρθή·
Τοῦτ' ἐγώ· ὣς φάσκω παῖλαγι ταῦτα καθ' ἓν.
Οὐ τοῦ' ὀλὸν φάσκω, καλὴ· ἢ κομψὸν ἐνεστὶ,
Οὐ τετῷ γι κότει τῷ μεγαλω 'ςὶν ἀλὸς
Κοῖλα καλὴ δ' ἐςὶν γ'. ἀργυνόλαι' ἃ γι μαλ' ἔσα,
Κύπριδος ἐκ πάσων πᾶσας ὑφηπάσαλο.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

ALTHOUGH " A Well-wiſher to the Poor" (p. 405) appears to be one of thoſe ingenious perſons who are ever upon the look-out for circumſtances whereon to found plauſible projects that may convey money into their own pockets, yet the obſervations he has made on the aggravated melancholy ſituation of the poor during illneſs are perfectly juſt. I agree with him, that receptacles for the ſick poor are in ſome

ſome pariſhes greatly wanting, both to receive perſons ill of infectious diſorders from the cottages, and alſo from the workhouſes. In ſome pariſhes ſuch receptacles are already provided under the denomination of peſt-houſes; ſome of which are erected in open plains, and others near the workhouſes of the pariſhes to which they belong. Theſe peſt-houſes are kept in a conſtant ſtate of readineſs to receive ſick perſons by ſome of the ſteadieſt of the pariſh-paupers, who are placed in them for that purpoſe, and the patients removed to them are provided with all neceſſaries at the expence of the pariſhes to which they belong, and are attended by apothecaries, who receive annual ſtipends from the overſeers for adminiſtering advice and medicines to the poor. This is the method of management reſpecting the ſick poor in many pariſhes, and ought to be the method in all; for none better can be deviſed. Your correſpondent propoſes that there ſhould be a little hoſpital to every village; but one hoſpital in a pariſh is more likely to be properly attended and inſpected than ſeveral, and every thing reſpecting food, waſhing, and other particulars of domeſtic œconomy can be conducted with more convenience and leſs expence in one houſe than in ſeveral; and the expenditure be alſo ſmaller for buildings, repairs, furniture, and garden. Theſe are not times to invent and create new eſtabliſhments. Let us ſee that the old ones do not go to decay, but that all the hoſpitals, infirmaries, peſt-houſes, and almſhouſes, be liberally ſupported and cloſely ſuperintended; and that maſters and miſtreſſes of workhouſes, and pariſh doctors and nurſes, do their duty. If the overſeers watch them, and juſtices watch the overſeers, the evils obſerved by your correſpondent can no where exiſt in England, as our wiſe laws have provided againſt them. It only remains, that peſt-houſes be erected, and pariſh doctors be appointed, in thoſe pariſhes wherein there are not any at preſent.

Your exceeding ſenſible correſpondent Atticus, p. 216, has made the ſame remarks on the diſpenſation of charity as "A Southern Fauniſt" has done in his autumnal chronicle for the year 1792. Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 1176. I ſhould be ſorry that there ſhould be any limitation of charity, but certainly there ought to be judgement uſed in the diſtribution of it, for otherwiſe it evidently promotes vice and idleneſs. The beſt method of beſtowing charity is to find employment for the poor, and pay them liberally according to the quantity of their labour and their inclination to exert themſelves; but liberal pay is what people are apt to grudge them, eſpecially farmers and maſter-workmen, notwithſtanding both ſorts of maſters get ſo much by their men's labour. A. M.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

I VENTURE to aſſure you, upon undoubted authority of one of the Emigrant French Clergy, that there is no truth in the aſſertion of your correſpondent, p. 521, that the French biſhops in London oblige them to take an oath not to go into a Proteſtant place of worſhip. They exhort and caution them not to take the conſtitutional oath required by the preſent uſurped government in France; and that is all the injunction they lay upon them. G.

*** This anſwers G. R. of Golden-ſquare.

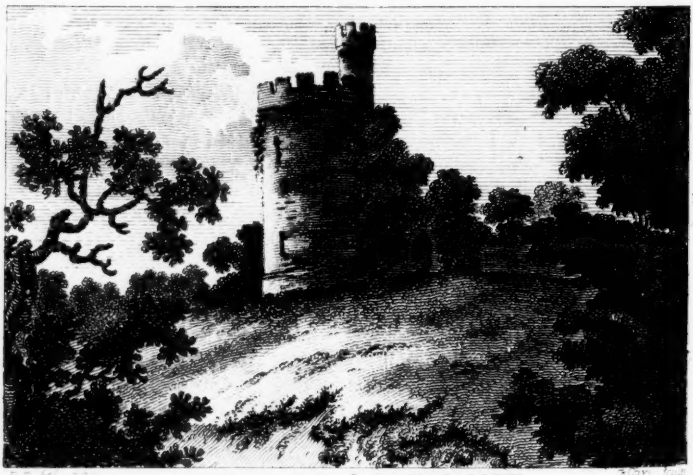
Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

ACADEMICUS, who has thrown the firſt ſtone at Horace compared with the Greeks, p. 509, is not himſelf without error, which demands the correction of ſome friendly hand. Sir George Baker, whom he calls a knight, is a baronet; and Galen, whom he dignifies with the title of father of medicine, is only the ſon of Hippocrates, between whom and Galen there are 600 years; but perhaps there is ſome excuſe for the ſecond miſtake, as Galen generally precedes Hippocrates on the boards of the apothecaries. EPIDUSIS.

P. 435, for *immeaſurable*, r. *innumerable*.

Mr.

1. TICEHURST Church, SUSSEX.



2. Ruinated Castle in HAGLEY PARK.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 24.

I SEND you a South-eaſt view of Ticehurſt church *(Pl. I. fig.* 1), taken from a field adjoining. Ticehurſt is a very pleaſant village on the North border of Suſſex, in that part of the country called the Weald, and joins Goudhurſt and Hawkhurſt in Kent. The ſcenery in this part of the country partakes much of the ſame caſt as the New Foreſt in Hampſhire; and perhaps from ſimilar circumſtances, that they are both full of fine timber, and, from being more lately cultivated than other parts of the kingdom, retain more of the richneſs of foreſt views. The living is in the gift of the church of Canterbury, and was held by the late Dr. Berkeley, whoſe name is not unknown in your pages. Ticehurſt is 46 miles from London, and about a mile and a half to the right of the road from London to Haſtings. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewſbury, June* 25.

THE incloſed is a drawing of the *caſtle* in Hagley park *(ſee fig.* 2), which I ſhall be glad to ſee in your Magazine.

Upon the firſt ſight of this becoming object, one cannot reſiſt an involuntary pauſe. Struck with its appearance, the mind falls into reflection; while curioſity is on the wing to be acquainted with its hiſtory, what ſieges it has ſuſtained, and what blood has been ſpilt upon its walls. This antique pile has the power of ſtamping theſe impreſſions on the mind, ſo materly is it executed; for in reality it is nothing but a deception, deſigned and built by the late ingenious poſſeſſor of the place, George Lord Lyttelton; though, on the neareſt approach, it maintains the appearance of having been ſtrong and formidable ſome centuries ago. Being ſituated on the higheſt ground in the park, it commands an unbounded proſpect, particularly from a neat room in the tower, intentionally left in a perfect ſtate. The ivy, which grows in abundance about the walls, gives it a ſtill greater appearance of antiquity.

The following inſcriptions in different parts of the beautiful grounds of Hagley I tranſcribed, in which there is an elegant ſimplicity.

On a pedeſtal which ſupports an ornamented urn is the following.

"ALEXANDRO POPE,
Poetarum Anglicanorum
elegantiſſimo dulciſſimoque,
vitiorum caſtigatori acerrimo,
ſapientiæ doctori ſuaviſſimo,
ſacra eſto.
Ann. Dom. 1744."

In a handſome octagonal building, embowered with trees:

"Ingenio immortali
JACOBI THOMSON,
Poetæ ſublimis,
viri boni.
Hiculam hanc, in receſſu, quam vivus
dilexit,
poſt mortem ejus conſtructam,
dicat dedicatque
GEORGIUS LYTTELTON."

On the pedeſtal of a neat urn, encompaſſed with ſtately oaks:

"To the memory of
WILLIAM SHENSTONE, eſq.
in whoſe verſes
were all the natural graces,
and in whoſe manners
was all the amiable ſimplicity
of paſtoral poetry;
with the ſweet tenderneſs
of the elegiac."

Mr. E. Knight has happily applied the character of Heſiod, from Velleius Paterculus, to the *amiable* Bard of the Leaſowes, on an urn at Wooverley, co. Worceſter:

"GULIELMO SHENSTONE,
viro perelegantis ingenii,
et molliſſimâ dulcedine
carminum memorabili,
otii quietiſque cupidiſſimo.
E. K. M. L. P."

Yours, &c. D. P.

INSPECTOR'S SECOND LETTER
On the Introductions of the Evangeliſts.
(Continued from p. 500.)

IT has been much the faſhion of late years, to depreciate the ſtile of the Evangeliſts in general, and eſpecially to diſparage the venerable *Matthew*, as abounding in Hebraiſms, vulgariſms, ſoloeciſms, &c. to repreſent them as ſervile copyiſts of the *Septuagint Greek verſion*, in their citations from the prophecies of the Old Teſtament, &c. Nothing can be more injurious and unfounded than ſuch calumnies of Infidels and cavils of hypercritics; as will, I truſt, more fully appear from a critical analyſis of *Matthew's* tranſlation in this caſe, and a cloſe compariſon of it with the *Hebrew* text, and alſo with the *Septuagint* verſion, which I now ſubjoin:

Και Συ, Βηθλεεμ οικος Εφραθα, [μη*] ολιγος ει
Του ειναι εν χιλιασιν Ιουδα ;
Εκ Σου μοι εξελευσεται
Του ειναι εις αρχοντα † του Ισραηλ.

" And art thou Bethlehem, houſe of Ephratah, inconſiderable to be [accounted] among the thouſands of Judah ?
Out of thee ſhall iſſue unto me,
That is to be governor of Iſrael."

1. The Evangeliſt has fairly expreſſed the true ſpirit of that animated queſtion, with which the prophecy of *Micah* begins; and which is judiciouſly marked as ſuch, in the Syriac and Arabic verſions, and correcteſt copies of the Septuagint *.

The pronoun, אַתָּה *attah*, " thou," is ſtrongly emphatical, and involves a decided negation, " *by no means*," in the anſwer underſtood. Thus, the wicked and imperious *Jezebel* tauntingly upbraids her uxorious huſband *Ahab*, for his " ſadneſs of ſpirit," occaſioned by *Naboth's* blunt refuſal to ſell or exchange his vineyard; 1 *Kings* xxi. 7. " *Doſt* THOU *now exerciſe dominion over Iſrael?* tacitly intimating that *he did not*. In like manner, the Evangelical prophet *Iſaiah's* noble paſſage, xlix. 4—6, in anſwer to the MESSIAH's deſpondence and dejection of ſpirit, at the apparent fruitleſsneſs of his miſſion to the *Jews*, repreſents THE ALMIGHTY as thus encouraging him to perſevere:

" *Is it a ſlight thing, that thou ſhouldſt be* MY SERVANT, *to raiſe up the tribes of* JACOB, *and to bring back the preſerved of* ISRAEL? *I have moreover appointed thee* for a LIGHT OF THE GENTILES, to become MY SALVATION UNTO THE END OF THE EARTH."

In this parallel paſſage, the term לְקַל *nakel* " ſlight" or " inſignificant" is judiciouſly taken interrogatively by the Chaldee Paraphraſt, who renders it הֲזְעֵיר *hatſair*, " is it little?" the very term uſed by *Micah*, with the ה, interrogative, prefixed, and which therefore is to be underſtood in his prophecy: and the *Septuagint verſion*, like *Matthew*, thus affirmatively expreſſes the ſenſe of the interrogation in *Iſaiah*:

Μεγα σοι εστι του κληθηναι σε παιδα μου, του στησαι τας φυλας Ιακωβ, και την διασποραν
του Ισραηλ επιστρεψαι.

" *It is a great thing for thee to be called my ſon;—to eſtabliſh the tribes of Jacob, and to bring back the diſperſion of Iſrael.*"

By not attending to the interrogation in theſe two moſt noble prophecies of *Micah* and *Iſaiah*, our public tranſlation has greatly injured the ſenſe; and in the former inſtance introduced an apparent contradiction between *Micah* and *Matthew*, where none in reality ſubſiſts.

It is remarkable, that in *Micah* the term צָעִיר *tſair*, " little," is maſculine, correſponding to אַתָּה *attah*, " thou;" and denoting therefore *a Bethlehemite*, by a uſual metonymy of the country for its inhabitants. Thus *Cæſar Auguſtus*, ſhortly before Chriſt's nativity, *iſſued a decree*, απογραφεσθαι πασαν την οικουμενην, " *that all the land ſhould be enrolled*:" meaning ALL THE INHABITANTS *of Herod's dominions of Judea and Galilee*." *Luke* ii. 1. The *Septuagint verſion*, adopting the Hebrew phraſeology, renders *tſair* by ολιγος, " *inconſiderable*;" but *Matthew*, the Greek, οὐδαμῶς ἐλαχιστη, " *by no means leaſt*," referring to γη Ιουδα, " *territory of Judah.*"

* " Cum et Propheta *(Micah)* hebraice ſcripſerit, et ipſius prophetæ verba retulerint Juriſperiti *(Judæi)* neque credibile ſit ab iis diſceſſiſſe *Matthæum*, quæritur merito unde illud οὐδαμῶς; " *nequaquam*" ſumpſerit Græcus interpres? Mihi expeditiſſima hæc videtur reſponſio: *Viſum Interpreti verba Prophetæ interrogationem continere, quæ more omnium gentium negationi tantundem valeat.*" *Grotius.* The particle Μη, *interrogative*, is uniformly inſerted in the following MS copies of the *Septuagint* verſion:—1. The *Barberinian* MS. 2. *Britiſh Muſeum* 1 B. 2.—3. *Pachom. Laud.* K. 96.—4 *Coll. Nov.* which is ſupported by the Latin MS *Corbeienſis Toletanus*, which renders *Numquid?* Theſe authorities ſeem ſufficient to warrant the inſertion of the Μη *interrogative* in the preſent text of the *Septuagint*, as I have done.

† The *Alexandrian* copy of the *Septuagint* renders the Hebrew more cloſely and correctly than the *Vatican* copy, which I have given in the text: εις αρχοντα εν τω Ισραηλ. " *To be governor in Iſrael.*" The article, τον, being ſtrongly emphatic and diſcriminative of the *true Iſraelites*: " *For they are not all Iſrael that are of Iſrael.*" *Rom.* ix. 6. But only *he Iſrael of God.*" *Gal.* vi, 16.

2. *Bethlehem,*

2. *Bethlehem*, the birth-place of Chriſt, about ſix miles South from Jeruſalem, is denominated *Ephratah*, by *Micah*, from *Ephrath* or *Ephratah*, the ſecond wife of *Caleb*, prince of Judah, *Gen.* xxxv. 19, 1 *Chron.* ii. 19, and iv. 4. for it was included in the diſtrict of *Hebrew*, allotted to him by *Joſhua*, xiv. 13, It was therefore ſtiled *Bethlehem—Judah*, *Judg.* xvii. 7, *Ruth* i. 1, and elſewhere, in order to diſtinguiſh it from another *Bethlehem*, in Galilee, allotted to the tribe of *Zebulun*. *Joſh.* xix. 15. Matthew quitting the Septuagint, has judiciouſly adopted and explained the latter denomination, as more intelligible to ordinary readers, who might not be converſant in the diviſion of the conquered lands of *Canaan*, and in the niceties of *Jewiſh* hiſtory.

3. The phraſe in *Micah*, יהודה אלפי, *Alphi Iehudah*, is rendered by the *Septuagint*, χιλιασιν Ιουδα, "*the thouſands of Judah*. But the ſame phraſe is alſo rendered by the *Septuagint*, *Zechar.* xii. 6. τες χιλιαρχες Ιουδα, "*the captains of thouſands of Judah*," in which caſe, inſtead of אַלְפֵי, *Alphi*, "thouſands," they plainly read אַלּוּפֵי, *alūphi*, "captains of thouſands," which is put for the full enunciation אלופי, *alūphi*, bearing that ſenſe. The word אלוף, *alūph*, is alſo frequently rendered by the *Septuagint*, with greater latitude, by Ηγεμων, "a chieftain" or "head of a family," as in Gen. xxxvi. 15, Pſ. lv. 13. And this laſt rendering *Matthew* has moſt judiciouſly adopted, to preſerve the analogy, and to expreſs their inferiority to Ηγεμων, "*the leader*," by which the *Septuagint* uſually renders the appropriate title of the Meſſiah in prophetic Scripture, נָגִיד, *Nagid*, 1 *Chron.* v. 2. *Iſa.* lv. 4. *Dan.* ix. 25.

4. *Matthew* has likewiſe moſt judiciouſly departed from the *Septuagint* literal rendering τε ειναι εις αρχοντα εν τω Ισραηλ· "*who is to be governor in the Iſrael* [*of* God];" but which by no means expreſſes the pacific nature of the Meſſiah's government, nor his mild and gentle guidance: *Matthew*, in perfect conformity with the whole tenor of prophetical Scripture, ſpecifies its nature, by his maſterly rendering, ſeizing the true ſpirit of the paſſage, ποιμανει, "*he ſhall guide like a ſhepherd*." For ſuch in the Old Teſtament is the character of the *Meſſiah's* reign: "*Give ear*, O SHEPHERD OF ISRAEL, *thou that leadeſt* JOSEPH *like a flock: ſhine forth thou that aweſt between the cherubims*." Pſ. lxxx. 1. And ſtill more explicitly, in the following inimitably tender paſſage: "*He ſhall feed his flock like a ſhepherd; he ſhall gather the lambs in his arm, and ſhall carry them in his boſom; he ſhall gently lead the ewes that have yeaned*." *Iſa.* xl. 11.

And to ſuch prophecies our Lord himſelf manifeſtly alludes: "*I am not ſent*," ſaid he, *but unto the loſt ſheep of the houſe of Iſrael*." *Matt.* xv. 24.

And one of his lateſt injunctions to the Apoſtle *Peter*, thrice repeated (and through him to his diſciples in general) was, "*Feed my lambs*"—"*Guide my ſheep*"—"*Feed my ſheep*." *John* xxi. 16.

III. Such is the conſummate ſkill and profound knowledge of the *original* Scriptures of the old Teſtament, evinced by "the publican *Matthew*," (as he modeſtly ſtiles himſelf) in this admirable ſpecimen of perfect and finiſhed tranſlation; which is as much ſuperior to all the antient verſions, as Inſpiration to unaſſiſted Reaſon.

Thus did their divine Maſter, by the promiſed agency of the Holy Spirit, "*guide*" his choſen apoſtles "*into all the truth*" of the Chriſtian diſpenſation, and furniſh them with "*the word of knowledge*," or a comprehenſive view of the prophecies of the old Teſtament, reſpecting himſelf; when (διηνοιξεν) "*he thoroughly opened* their mind to underſtand the Scriptures." *Luke* xxiv. 45.

We have alſo cauſe to admire the fidelity of the ſacred hiſtorian; who, with the ſtricteſt regard to hiſtorical truth, cites no more of this characteriſtic prophecy of *Micah*, than was applied by the *Jewiſh* council, to anſwer the enquiries of the *Eaſtern Magi* and of *Herod*, while he totally omits the latter branch of the prophecy, deſcriptive of the MESSIAH'S divine nature, as the ETERNAL SON OF GOD.

Nor have we leſs cauſe to admire the ſage precaution of the ſacred Hiſtorian, in thus ſuppreſſing, at the outſetting of his invaluable memoirs of the Miſſion of JESUS CHRIST, this atteſtation of antient prophecy to his divine character. The current of Jewiſh and Heathen prejudices, at the time he wrote, about A. D. 63, (according to the

the moſt reſpectable authority of *Irenæus*, ſupported by internal evidence, *Matt.* xxviii. 15.) was too ſtrong againſt the crucified "SON OF MAN" to inſiſt on his proper divinity prematurely.

This was reſerved by Divine Providence for a later period: and as *Matthew* in his conciſe introduction, and *Luke* in his fuller introduction, furniſhing an admirable commentary thereon, confine themſelves principally to the prophetic evidences reſpecting the *human lineage and birth* of the MESSIAH; ſo it was not till thirty years after, at leaſt, that the ſurviving greateſt myſtagogue, the Evangeliſt *John*, undertook to unfold the latter part of Micah's prophecy containing his *divine nature*, in the ſublime and myſterious introduction of his Goſpel; which contains the fineſt commentary that ever was framed thereon. And this, I truſt, will furniſh a new, more rational, and more ſatisfactory clue to the whole Goſpel ſcheme, than has been hitherto propoſed (as far as I know) to the conſideration of the learned in the Scriptures.

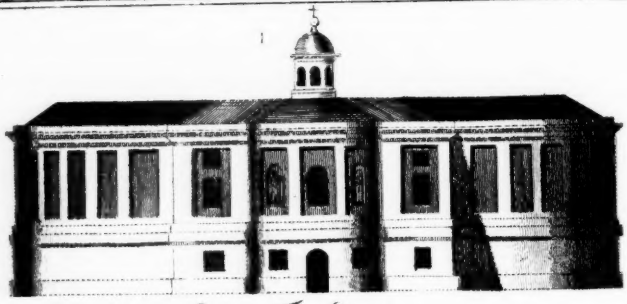
As leiſure will permit, I may perhaps be induced to expand and develope this famous prophecy of *Micah*, more fully, from its relation to the foregoing range of prophecies, commencing from the time of the fall of our firſt parents, when firſt an indefinite promiſe was made, of *ſome* future DELIVERER of the human race, who was to be, in a peculiar ſenſe, "*the ſeed of the woman.*" And in my next letter propoſe, (GOD willing,) to arrange and explain thoſe prophecies that are contained or involved in the firſt branch of *Micah's* prophecy; guided by our ſureſt expoſitors, the Evangeliſts. The infinite importance of the ſubject to the cauſe of CHRISTIANITY, and the COMMON WEAL, muſt plead my apology (if requiſite) for the unuſual length of this letter, from Mr. Urban, your ſincere well-wiſher,

INSPECTOR.

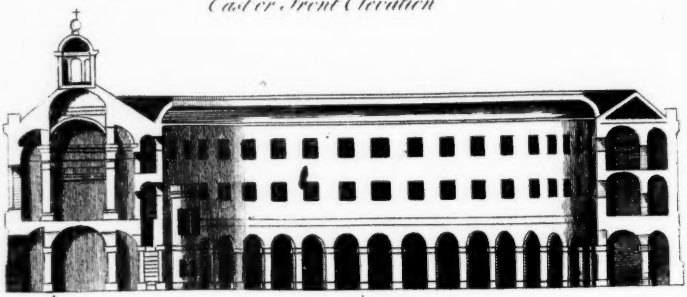
Mr. URBAN, *June* 28.

SOME few months ſince I troubled you with a quotation from "The Church," a poem, by the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, late ſcholar of Trinity college, Oxford; which I much preferred to a tranſlation of Burton's *Sacerdos*, by the Rev. Mr. Warren. I had not the leaſt intention of throwing down the gauntlet by the remarks I made, or exciting any controverſy on the ſubject, though ſome doughty diſputant has entered the liſt, and reprobated, in your vol. LXX. p. 1262, my conduct on the occaſion. I have of late taken the pains to read and to examine Mr. Sharpe's neglected poem; and the only reaſon I can give for its not having obtained the celebrity due to its merit, is a circumſtance which has equally affected the brighteſt productions of our beſt poets, a want of taſte, and of attention to the genuine compoſitions of the Muſe. Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Thomſon's Seaſons, and Collins's Oriental Eclogues, each of them allowedly firſt-rate compoſitions, were for a long time unknown, unread, and unadmired; the two firſt were brought into repute by accidental circumſtances; the latter, perhaps, not leſs by the pitiable ſtate of their author, than by their intrinſic excellence. The fate of the poet is proverbial, for many ages "ploravere ſuis non reſpondere favorem," &c. Warton died only a fellow of a college; and Huddesford and Sharpe, all of the ſame ſociety, may experience a proviſion equally inſufficient and inadequate; but I will not pretend to anticipate: time and the hour may produce a different deſtination, and I will haſten to give ſome reaſons for my partiality to Mr. S's poem, which may be recognized and admitted when it ſhall have gained its due celebrity, and when its author, now reſident on a remote curacy in the Weald of Suſſex, ſhall have riſen to conſequence and eſtimation. Whoever will take the pains to read the advertiſement prefixed to the poem, will immediately ſee the motives by which its author was actuated, a laudable deſire to correct ſome of thoſe follies which have brought the Clergy into diſrepute, and "ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat?" The manly ſatire of the poem, its conduct and machinery, the variation of the characters introduced, the moral reflections, the ſound orthodoxy, and the beauty of its ſimilies, need only to be read to be admired; and the eulogium on the Biſhop of Landaff's inimitable Apology for the Bible very ſufficiently evinces the author's ſtrong deteſtation of the prevailing infidelity of the age, his acknowledgement of the inſufficiency of human reaſon, and his unlimited reverence of Revelation.

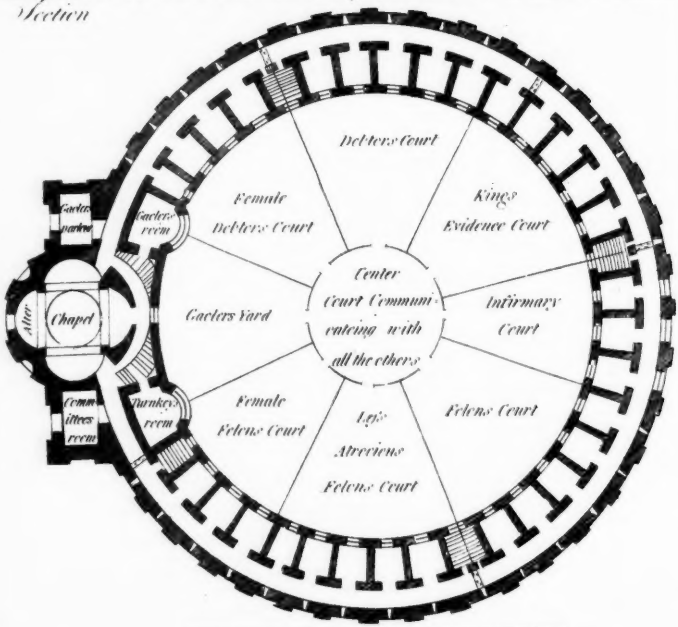
I have



East or Front Elevation



Section



Arthur Brown Invent

A Design proposed for BURY GAOL.

I have been of late so far interested by the work as to make some particular enquiries relative to its author; for, though resident in Oxford at the same time as he was, I had not the honour of his acquaintance. The result has been highly honourable to his temper and to his abilities: though I learn that satire was always *his forte*, Juvenal his favourite author from a boy, and that, even before he left St. Paul's, if any one cited a passage from the indignant Roman, he was able to continue it, so retentive was his memory. That there are defects in his poem, like himself, I readily allow; but, as the Monthly Review observes, they are the defects of genius. Johnson wrote his best piece of biography, "the Life of Savage," almost at a sitting; and I have heard from the late Dan. Spurgeon, jun. esq. of Emanuel college, Cambridge, that the character of the sea chaplain in "The Church" was written one evening in company upon the back of an old letter; and from the same indisputable authority, that scarcely any part of the poem received any correction; that it was written off and sent to the compositor; and that not more than 300 lines of it were finished when the Proposals for printing were published. Certain it is, that even his most intimate friend, his darling associate, to whom he dedicated his work, and for whose judgment in matters of literary composition he had the profoundest reverence, had never seen any but detached pieces of the poem till the whole was sent for his perusal and delivery to the printer. From the enquiries I have been led to make into the present condition of this deserving man, it is with regret I learn, that a curacy is his only preferment; the same meanness, which neglected clearing his academical incumbrances for years, still operating to his disadvantage, as well as having in great measure impeded his continuance on the foundation at Trinity college. I learn with still more regret, that he again declines appearing before the publick in a literary shape, being disappointed in his former attempt, and chiefly occupied in the duties of his profession. I will conclude this long epistle by remarking, that, to the lovers of truth and taste, "The Church" will ever appear a monument of genius, though perhaps its author, like the rest of his hapless tribe, may not have his merits appreciated till human assistance or patronage is unable to rescue him from obscurity and neglect. I trust, Mr. Sharpe himself will forgive my obtrusion of him and his situation to the public eye; what I have done is solely with a view to justice, and to gratify the enthusiasm I feel enkindled on every perusal of his composition.

Yours, &c. ORIELENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 23.

WE have now several proofs of the ring-tail hawk being the female of the hen harrier, though many doubted it, and say it has appeared so on dissection. The assertion is certainly wrong. For three successive years we have watched these birds, to ascertain the fact, and can assure you they have been repeatedly taken on the same nest on Harefield heath, near Uxbridge. I shall be glad if any Naturalists can inform me which they did suppose was the *male* of the ring-tail, if the hen harrier *was not*. On dissection, I must say we found all the ring-tails females.

Yours, &c. RIPA.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

IN a very scarce Spanish novel, intituled, The Fortunate Fool, translated into English by Philip Ayres, gent.* in 1669, is the following poetical version, which, for the time it was written, claims merit sufficient to place the translator in the list of the minor poets of the day; where, however, we do not find him noticed.

"Look down (thou faithless mother of love) and see
The humble suppliant of thy majestie;
And though I with no golden shrines appear,
At least I come surcharg'd with grief—with fear.

"Take back these flow'rs scarce wak'd by th' morning sun,
This hope cut off so soon as 'twas begun;
Since being at highest pitch of bliss attain'd,
I find thy promise broke, thy colours stain'd.

"Henceforth thy barren favours thou may'st bring,
And them distribute to some happier spring;
For, whilst they press so hastily on me,
My fall's more violent than it would be.

"And if the cruelties which thou dost send
Have not had power enough my life to end,
It is because the fright hath given me balm,
And taught me how to lead a life more calm."

* Anecdotes of Philip Ayres are requested.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 3.

AS the following chronological liſt of the value of the firſt article of life is not often ſeen, being appended to the Corn Tracts, which are and have long been ſcarce, I think your readers will not blame you for giving them a place, as they will ſhow the progreſs of commerce for near 200 years.

Yours, &c. H. LEMOINE.

The Average Price of Wheat in each Year, from 1595 to 1790 inclusive.

Years.	Wheat per Qr. £. s. d.	Years.	Wheat per Qr. £. s. d.	Years.	Wheat per Qr. £. s. d.	Years.	Wheat per Qr. £. s. d.
1595 —	2 0 0	1644 } wanting in		1693 —	3 7 8	1742 —	1 14 0
1596 —	2 8 0	1645 } the account		1694 —	3 4 0	1743 —	1 4 10
1597 —	3 9 6	1646 —	2 8 0	1695 —	2 13 0	1744 —	1 4 10
1598 —	2 16 8	1647 —	3 13 8	1696 —	3 11 0	1745 —	1 7 6
1599 —	1 19 2	1648 —	4 5 0	1697 —	3 0 0	1746 —	1 19 0
1600 —	1 17 8	1649 —	4 0 0	1698 —	3 8 4	1747 —	1 14 10
1601 —	1 14 0	1650 —	3 16 8	1699 —	3 4 0	1748 —	1 17 0
1602 —	1 9 4	1651 —	3 13 4	1700 —	2 0 0	1749 —	1 17 0
1603 —	1 15 4	1652 —	2 9 6	1701 —	1 17 8	1750 —	1 12 6
1604 —	1 10 8	1653 —	1 15 6	1702 —	1 9 6	1751 —	1 13 6
1605 —	1 15 10	1654 —	1 6 0	1703 —	1 16 0	1752 —	2 1 10
1606 —	1 13 0	1655 —	1 13 4	1704 —	2 6 6	1753 —	2 4 8
1607 —	1 16 8	1656 —	2 3 0	1705 —	1 10 0	1754 —	1 14 8
1608 —	2 16 8	1657 —	2 6 8	1706 —	1 6 0	1755 —	1 13 10
1609 —	2 10 0	1658 —	2 5 0	1707 —	1 8 6	1756 —	2 5 3
1610 —	1 15 10	1659 —	3 6 0	1708 —	2 1 6	1757 —	3 0 0
1611 —	1 18 8	1660 —	2 16 6	1709 —	3 18 6	1758 —	2 10 0
1612 —	2 2 4	1661 —	3 10 0	1710 —	3 18 0	1759 —	1 19 10
1613 —	2 8 8	1662 —	3 14 0	1711 —	2 14 0	1760 —	1 16 6
1614 —	2 1 8½	1663 —	2 17 0	1712 —	2 6 4	1761 —	1 10 3
1615 —	1 18 8	1664 —	2 0 6	1713 —	2 11 0	1762 —	1 19 0
1616 —	2 0 4	1665 —	2 9 4	1714 —	2 10 4	1763 —	2 0 9
1617 —	2 8 8	1666 —	1 16 0	1715 —	2 3 0	1764 —	2 6 9
1618 —	2 6 8	1667 —	1 16 0	1716 —	2 8 0	——	— — —
1619 —	1 15 4	1668 —	2 0 0	1717 —	2 5 8	1766 —	2 3 1
1620 —	1 10 4	1669 —	2 4 4	1718 —	1 18 10	1767 —	3 4 6
1621 —	1 10 4	1670 —	2 1 8	1719 —	1 15 0	1768 —	3 0 6
1622 —	2 18 8	1671 —	2 2 0	1720 —	1 17 0	1769 —	2 5 8
1623 —	2 12 0	1672 —	2 1 0	1721 —	1 17 0	1770 —	2 9 0
1624 —	2 8 0	1673 —	2 6 8	1722 —	1 16 0	1771 —	2 7 2
1625 —	2 12 0	1674 —	3 8 8	1723 —	1 14 8	1772 —	2 10 8
1626 —	2 9 4	1675 —	3 4 8	1724 —	1 17 0	1773 —	2 11 0
1627 —	1 16 0	1676 —	1 18 0	1725 —	2 8 6	1774 —	2 12 8
1628 —	1 8 0	1677 —	2 2 0	1726 —	2 6 0	1775 —	2 8 4
1629 —	2 2 0	1678 —	2 19 0	1727 —	2 2 0	1776 —	1 18 2
1630 —	2 15 8	1679 —	3 0 0	1728 —	2 14 6	1777 —	2 5 6
1631 —	3 8 0	1680 —	2 5 0	1729 —	2 6 10	1778 —	2 2 0
1632 —	2 13 4	1681 —	2 6 8	1730 —	1 16 6	1779 —	1 13 8
1633 —	2 18 0	1682 —	2 4 0	1731 —	1 12 10	1780 —	1 15 8
1634 —	2 16 0	1683 —	2 0 0	1732 —	1 6 8	1781 —	2 4 8
1635 —	2 18 0	1684 —	2 4 0	1733 —	1 8 4	1782 —	2 7 10
1636 —	2 16 8	1685 —	2 6 8	1734 —	1 18 10	1783 —	2 12 8
1637 —	2 15 0	1686 —	1 14 0	1735 —	2 3 0	1784 —	2 8 10
1638 —	2 17 4	1687 —	1 5 2	1736 —	2 0 4	1785 —	2 1 10
1639 —	2 4 10	1688 —	2 6 0	1737 —	1 18 0	1786 —	1 18 10
1640 —	2 4 8	1689 —	1 10 0	1738 —	1 15 6	1787 —	2 1 2
1641 —	2 8 0	1690 —	1 14 8	1739 —	1 18 6	1788 —	2 5 0
1642 } wanting in		1691 —	1 14 0	1740 —	2 10 8	1789 —	2 11 2
1643 } the account		1692 —	2 6 8	1741 —	2 6 8	1790 —	2 13 2

This table, from 1595 to 1764 inclusive, is taken from Smith's Corn Tracts; from 1765 to 1770 inclusive from Lord Hawkesbury's office; and from 1771 to 1790 inclusive from Catherwood's Tables.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 25.

THE Eaſt India Company have preſented to Sir Joſeph Banks one of the bricks which are to be found in ſuch great quantities near *Hilla*, on the Euphrates, the ſpot where, according to Major Rennel and the antient geographers, *Babylon* was ſituated. On theſe bricks are engraved, or rather ſtamped, characters perfectly ſimilar to thoſe commonly called *Perſepolitan*, and deſcribed by Chardin, Le Brun, Kæmfer, Niebuhr, and others. This is one of the moſt curious diſcoveries, as it appears that theſe arrow-headed characters are real letters, and that they were common not only in Perſia but alſo in the antient capital of Chaldea. The Literati of London are undecided whether theſe characters, ſeparated by lines like the Chineſe, are to be read perpendicularly, as may be ſeen in Dr. Hager's Introduction to the Chineſe language, or horizontally, or ſometimes one way and ſometimes the other. The Eaſt-India Company propoſes to publiſh engravings of the 12 Babyloniſh bricks which it poſſeſſes, and to ſend impreſſions over Europe for the inſpection and opinions of the learned.

Of theſe 12 bricks there are only *three* varieties, and the dimenſions of the compartment incloſing the characters differ in theſe three varieties; one 8 inches by 1¾; another 6 by 3¾; and a third 5¾ by 4. The characters are not ſo completely *arrow-headed* as thoſe of Perſepolis in Niebuhr, but rather *cuneate*, or *triangular*, the language of which Profeſſor Tychſen had determined to be *Parthian*. See LXIX. 503. But theſe at Hilla are more complicated, compounded of ſuch characters connected by long lines, ſtrait, and forming whole and half ſquares, ſtars, triangles, &c. not at all like the alphabets given by Niebuhr, vol. II. pl. XXIII.

The Eaſt India Company has permitted two of the Babylonian bricks lately brought to London to be ſent to the National Inſtitute at Paris. Theſe bricks are of two different kinds; the one is dried in the *ſun*, and the other is baked in a *furnace*. This difference agrees not only with what Major Rennel, in his Geography of Herodotus, relates of the two different ſpecies of bricks hitherto found amongſt the ruins of antient Babylon, but alſo with Joſephus, the Jewiſh hiſtoriographer, who mentions two different columns built by the poſterity of Seth after the Deluge, the one of ſun-dried, the other of furnace-baked bricks, that, in caſe of a ſecond cataſtrophe, they might be able to reſiſt, the one the *water*, the other the *fire*.

It is ſaid that Mr. Wilkins, by order of the Eaſt India Company, will, in a few weeks, give an account of the Perſepolitan inſcriptions engraved on the above-mentioned bricks. This gentleman is appointed ſuperintendant of the Oriental Muſeum, which is ſhortly to be opened at the Eaſt-India-houſe. Beſides the curioſities already arrived from Aſia, ſeveral valuable articles are expected from Perſia, ſent by Col. Malcolm, the Britiſh embaſſador in that country.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

FAIRFIELD, enquired after by your correſpondent T. P. p. 412, does not appear to have ever been in a family of the ſame name, but in the *Palmers*, of whom *Nathan* died 1717; and after the death of his ſon, Thomas, the eſtate came by a daughter to the Aclands, who now poſſeſs it.

Henry Seymour, eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward by his ſecond wife, was living 1727, when Wotton publiſhed his Baronetage (I. 42). Or is Henry S. confounded with Henry S. who took the name of Portman, and was uncle to the other? Henry Seymour died unmarried before 1741.

Henry Wallop, eſq. was either ſon of Robert W. eſq. who died 1678-9, or his ſecond ſon, *Henry*, who died 1691, uncle to John firſt earl of Portſmouth. (Collins, V. 83—90).

P. 484. The lines on the Buxton monument have been taken out, and the epitaph new-cut, with this addition:

"Annabell Thorn, daughter of John and Jane Buxton, and mother of the abovementioned Maſter T. B. Thorn, who departed this life, May 16, 1801, aged 34 years."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

VITRUVIVS in ch. I. of book III. deſcribing the aſpects of temples, gives them the leaſt number of columns they contain in front; as, in antis, two between the antæ, the proſtylos four in front; the peripteros ſix; the dipteros eight; to which he ſubjoins, "Sed circa ædem duplices habet ordines columnarum, ubi eſt ædes Querini Dorice,

Doricè, et Epheſiæ Dianæ Ionicè," alluding ſolely to the double range, as is conceived, without any regard to the number of columns theſe temples had in front; for that the aſpects were not confined to a particular number, is evident from the following examples; namely, the Corinthian temple at Epheſus, was in antis, and had four columns between the antæ; the Ceres and Proſerpine at Eleuſis, the proſtylos, had ten in front; the Minerva in the Acropolis at Athens, the periptoros, eight; and the Apollo Didymeus, near Miletus, the dipteros, ten. Theſe examples appear not unfavourable to the remark on the double range in the above paſſage; and I am confirmed in this opinion, not only from the dimenſions of Pliny, but alſo from the preface of book VII. in which Vitruvius relates, that in four places were the largeſt and moſt magnificent temples of marble materials. Firſt, the Diana at Epheſus, the Apollo Didymeus near Miletus, the Ceres and Proſerpine at Eleuſis, and the Jupiter Olympius at Athens. If the Diana was an octaſtyle, the other three being each of them a decaſtyle, and upon a large ſcale *, it could not ſtand in competition with them either in ſize, or in magnificence; conſequently, could have no claim or title to rank with them. From theſe premiſes we may reaſonably conclude, that the Diana was enriched with more than eight columns in front. If Vitruvius, in ch. II. of book III. treating of the five ſpecies of temples, does not allow even the ſyſtyle to Ionic columns, as aſſerted by Philo-technon, yet the portico of Erectheus in the Acropolis at Athens, Ionic, was of that ſpecies, and the intercolumniation of the Apollo Didymeus, alſo Ionic, was between the pycnoſtyle and ſyſtyle. Flattering myſelf that the authority of Peonius and Daphnis, architects of this temple, and of thoſe whoſe works are mentioned herein, may be eſteemed at leaſt upon an equality with the documents of Vitruvius, I now muſt requeſt the liberty of obſerving, that, if Philo-technon look over this chapter with attention, he will find that the examples given by Vitruvius of the five ſpecies are temples at Rome, till he comes to the Euſtyle, in which he ſays, "Hujus exemplar Romæ nullum habemus, ſed in Aſia, Teo octaſtylon Liberi patris." An undoubted proof, that the temple of Diana, given here as an example to the diaſtyle, was not that at Epheſus, as Philo-technon aſſerts, but a temple of that goddeſs at Rome, and of courſe quite out of the queſtion. Treating of the aſpects of temples in the preceding chapter, the examples are likewiſe Roman, till he comes to the pſeudo-dipteros. The temple of Diana, mentioned in ch. I. of book IV. appears to have been the firſt attempt of the Ionians, at a different ſtyle from the Doric, afterwards denominated by them the Ionic, which probably was of a much more antient date, and not that at Epheſus, built by Cteſiphon, as ſuggeſted by Philo-technon, who then would have been entitled to the honour of this new invention, and not the Ionians at large.

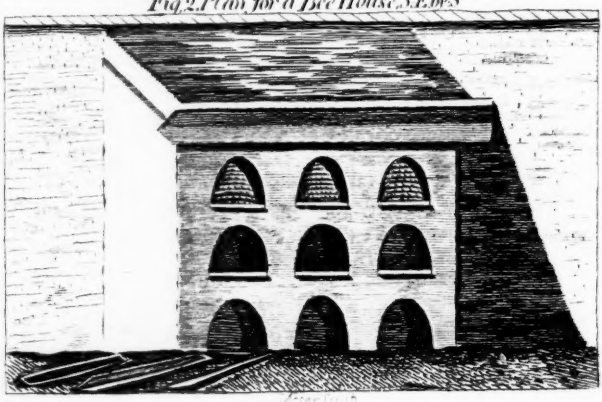
Having ſhown from examples of the antients, contrary to the ſtrictures of Philo-technon upon the documents of Vitruvius, that the aſpects of temples were not confined to a particular number of columns in front, nor the intercolumniations to a particular ſpecies, I thought myſelf authorized by their examples, to give this celebrated temple that number of columns in front, moſt ſuitable to its dignity, and to the dimenſions of it given by Pliny, and finding both an octaſtyle and a decaſtyle were inadmiſſible, I made choice of a dodecaſtyle which anſwered to the dimenſions without a fraction; alſo in the diſpoſition of the dipteros, that the number of columns amounted to 132, the correction of Pliny's 127, and the architraves, from column to column in the centre of each front, extended to 23 feet in length, a ſize ſufficiently great to exert the talents of Metagenes in moving them upon the quarries, and in raiſing them upon columns 60 feet high. The circumſtances above related being impartially conſidered, I ſubmit with all due deference to the deciſion of better judges, whether the dimenſions of Pliny be inaccurate, and the intercolumniation, and idea of a dodecaſtyle, to be altogether inadmiſſible.

D. H.

* Diameter of Columns.	ft.	in.	Intercolumniations.
Apollo Didymeus, Ionic	6	$3\frac{2}{10}$	—between the pycnoſtyle and ſyſtyle.
Ceres and Proſerpine, Doric	6	$5\frac{3}{10}$	—pycnoſtyle.
Jupiter Olympius, Corinthian	6	$6\frac{5}{100}$	—between the pycnoſtyle and ſyſtyle.

Fig 1 The Messengers Badge Gent. Mag. July 1801. Pl. II. p. 601

Fig 2. Plan for a Bee House, S.E. by S



D. H. p. 420, is requeſted the favour of diſcloſing in what reſpects Mr. Reveley and Mr. Revett have greatly failed in the application of Grecian temples to the purpoſe of Chriſtian churches, as it may prevent others from falling into the like error. We have an example of this kind in Covent-garden church, erected upon the plan of a Tuſcan temple in antis, by Inigo Jones. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 6,

YOUR Heraldic readers will, perhaps, be gratified with the incloſed exact delineation *(Plate II.)* of the new badge appropriated ſince the Union to the king's meſſengers. H. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Worceſter, July* 7.

PERMIT me to endeavour to gratify a Southern Fauniſt, p. 100, relative to the induſtrious Bee. About 14 years ago I purchaſed a moſt elegant houſe and gardens: in ſhort, with every other pleaſure-ground that art and taſte could deviſe, but I found no bees; for I perfectly agree with every one that has written on that head, that they deſerve in an eminent degree our attention. For my part, I have duly paid attention to preſerve them in long ſevere winters, by feeding them with my own hands; and have taken great delight in the taſk of making with my knife troughs, cut out of elder-wood, to contain the honey and ſugar I gave them, ſo that they might feed more regular. But that is not all the attention required; laſt ſummer, in particular, there were more hornets and waſps than ever I remember in one ſummer, and their battles were many, and very deſperate; and had not myſelf and my gardener diligently attended them, by placing two eight-ounce wide-mouthed vials, filled with any ſweet liquor, to every hive, and conſtantly emptying them every day for many days together of the drowned inſects, I ſhould have had no honey or wax, nor a ſtail left for breed; which to me would have been ſad indeed; for I do aſſure you I oft ſpend hours in ſeeing them return home loaded with honey and wax. Many of my neighbours loſt all their ſtocks from theſe deſperate inſects. In all my travelling, I never ſaw but one bee-houſe to contain the hives that I approved of, and that wanted a proper ſituation. I turned my mind that way (for it is a ſin to waſte any thing, a half or quarter brick, or ſquare ſtone); when with lime and ſand a bricklayer and his labourer in two days made me a houſe large enough to contain nine hives; which in reality coſt me about 14s.; but I had ſome addreſs in perſuading the maſon to begin the work with ſuch rubbiſh (for thoſe were his words). I gave it a neat coat of white plaſter, and I mean to paint it this ſpring, with a ſmall wooden ſpout to carry off the heavy rains, which oft injure the bee. When ſhe has been a long way for food, and returning loaded, I have often ſeen cut down within three or four inches of the hive. My viſitors one and all ſay my houſe, which I have ſent you a drawing of *(Pl. II. fig.* 2), exceeds every thing of the kind they ever yet ſaw. But had I not taken my old friend Time by the forelock, and picked up and laid by many a broken brick, &c. the houſe I now ſpeak of would have coſt me with new materials upwards of 3l.

In my next, you will hear farther reſpecting my favourite inſect, and of the ravages made on them by the trap the ſpider and tom-tit lays for them.

Yours, &c. FIDALIS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

IT may be a gratification to the admirers of Bp. Atterbury, to receive a copy of the 30 lines which were promiſed to the Editor of his "Epiſtolary Correſpondence" by the late Rev. David Scurlock, "who died before he had an opportunity of tranſcribing them." The lines ſeem to have reference to the clouded part of Bp. Atterbury's life; particularly lines 8 to 16. W. B.

"Religion, chiefeſt good to mortals giv'n,
At once our taſte of, and our guide to, Heav'n;
The chain that links us to the throne of Jove;
The golden ſteps by which we mount above;
The cheerful draught that gives the ſoul relief;
The kindly friend that mitigates our grief;
The plant that blooms tho' in a barren ſoil;
The ſprightly dawn that makes a priſon ſmile!
By thee ſecure we leave the road of ſtrife,
And tread the pleaſing ſilent paths of life;
By thee encourag'd, tempt the dang'rous ſea,
And, fearleſs, take an exile's fate with thee!
Thou being our guide, where'er we 're forc'd to roam,
To whate'er region driv'n, we 're ſtill at home;
Howe'er confin'd in dungeons hid from day,
The guiltleſs victims of a tyrant-ſway,
Thou

Thou art our liberty, and in thy ſight
Our bands are ſilken, and our fetters light.
Thou art the hungry ſtomach's rich repaſt,
The draught refreſhing to the thirſty taſte;
The ſureſt, greateſt wealth in all our need,
Poſſeſſing thee alone we 're rich indeed.
Though poorly dreſs'd, expos'd to pinching air, [fair:
Thou art a cloathing, laſting, warm, and
Thou art the bandage of the aching head;
Thou ſmooth'ſt the ſick man's couch, and mak'ſt his bed, [vain
Reviv'ſt his drooping ſoul, when arts are
To ſtill his groanings, and compoſe his pain; [death,
Thou near him, he undaunted looks on
And ſcarcely ſeems to ſigh away his breath."

Mr. Urban, *July* 9.

THE tranſlator of the title of Mr. Weſton's Horace compared with the Greeks, p. 509, ſhows himſelf to be as ignorant, as Mr. W. has been negligent, when he calls Sir George Baker a *knight*. He might have known that Sir George was a baronet by the dedication of Gray's Elegy, printed in the year 1794, and inſcribed *Georgio Baker, baronetto*. Hint.

Mr. Urban, *Brynkella, June* 12.

WHAT makes our Critical Reviewers ſo outrageous? I expected more candour from *theſe* enemies, and cenſure better founded. They *know* the word *Luſitania* for *Lithuania* is, and *muſt* be, an error of the preſs. I have called Poland by the name of *Lithuania* not once, but *many* times, in the courſe of the work. They might as well have cried out againſt Joſeph the *Fifteenth*, for ſo my compoſitor has printed Joſeph the *Firſt*; and there never were but *two*. As a judgment on the Reviewers, however, their own compoſitor makes as groſs miſtakes; and the firſt line of their page 33, where they mean to deny that Tiberius wiſhed the ſenate would *deify* Jeſus Chriſt, the man has written it *die for*. The *fact* reſts on the authority of *Euſebius* and *Tertullian*, whom they *explode* as *fictitious*: but all of us can tell that it has been copied into every modern author: friend Goldſmith among the reſt. The Fathers of our Church were not in *his* time quite *exploded*, I ſuppoſe.

With regard to Aventin, he and I are nearer connected than they think for. I happen to know that he had no name *at all* at ſetting out, poor fellow! as he was ſon to an alehouſe-keeper at Abenſperg, and, chancing to be born upon Advent Sunday, 1446, was called after the *day*, nor would ever have arrived at the honour of having his name *Latinized* in the 19th century by our Critical Reviewers, had he *not* been a writer eſteemed by his *contemporaries*, in days of real ſcholarſhip and ſound erudition; though, I believe, he *did* gain patronage from the great by his ſtory of Alemannus and the chained lion, as the Bavarian houſe had long worn that device for coat-armour, and were delighted to read in his *Annales Bojorum* that it deſcended to them from the *German Hercules*, who lived *Anno Mundi* 2400. When I ſhow you my old painted windows at Bachygraig here, you will ſee I have an *intereſt* in Maſter Aventin's being duly acknowledged, as my family has given the ſame heraldic diſtinction ſince Adam de *Saltſburg* (whence *Saltſbury, Saluſbury,*) wore it at the battle of Haſtings: and Cœur de Lion confirmed it to his deſcendant in the Holy Land. Catharine Tudor de Berayne beſide (ſee Pennant) quartered it with the lilies, as remote offſpring, but in *a right line*, from Iſabella of *Bavaria*, mother to Henry the Fifth's queen, who, when a widow, married our immediate anceſtor Owen Tudor. When you have done laughing at this genealogical nonſenſe, you muſt laugh at thoſe who pretend to think it impoſſible that Ratiſbon ſhould have been called *Tiberij*, meaning *Auguſta* Tyberij to be ſure; for who calls a town by the genitive caſe? It is always *underſtood*, I ſuppoſe, *Auguſta* Trinobantum, Auguſta Trivirorum, and a hundred more. The Romans dared not call any city their emperors repaired *but* by their emperor's name. It was Regenſberg *afterwards*, from Theodon's wife, king of *Bavaria* again; and ſome of our old Gazetteers call it *Queen's Town* for that reaſon; but *Rhætobona*, from the Rhætians, who inhabited thoſe parts, lives in the word *Ratiſbon* to this day; as *Cuer Eborane*, the old Britiſh name for *York*, perpetuates *ſtill*, in the ſignature of our archbiſhop, the name of the old Britiſh chief who built it.

The *Latin* title, ſay our Critical Reviewers, comes merely from the *Latin* name of the town. So it does; but how came the *Latins* to call it *Eboracum*? They gave the old word a ter-

a termination more familiar to their own ears, I ſuppoſe. It is but a conjecture; there is no blunder committed, nor any cauſe of triumph. Yet the bottom of page 33 increaſes in its undeſerved ſeverity: "*They muſt be poor ſcholars*," &c. No ſcholars were wanted to *tell*, nor no maps to *ſhow*, what we may read in Monſ. D'Anville's Compendium of Geography, p. 387, where *theſe words* will be found:

"In the deſcription of this *maritime* part of Syria, we ſhall take our leave of *Laodicea*, which was a Phœnician city before it became a Greek one by renovation under Seleucus. It then took the name Laodicea, which, diſtinguiſhed by its *maritime* ſituation, was named *Ad Mare*; and its name ſuffers little alteration *now* that they call it *Ladikieh*."

It is too hard to be ſo inſulted for *ignorance not one's own*. There are other towns of the ſame appellation: Laodicea *Libani*, now Iouſchi, I believe; and Laodicea Combuſta, beſides Eſki Higar, once Laodicæa in Phrygia; for it is a woman's name; and that city which St. John addreſſes in his Apocalypſe was called Laodicæa after his *wife*, by Seleucus Nicanor, as Nice in Bythinia was named after the favourite lady of Lyſimachus.

But the Critical Reviewers do not like the analogy between the apoſtatizing towns of Syria and of Holland. Turn over now to page 34 of their harſh cenſures, and tell me why they think, or *ſeem* to think, it ſo ridiculous that Polyænus's Stratagems of War, dedicated to Antonius Pius, ſhould be edited in later days by Caſaubon, and why they italick the word *Greek* as ſupremely abſurd? Do the Critical Reviewers imagine it was *neceſſary* that Polyænus ſhould have written them in *Latin*? Polyænus was a Greek, a native of Macedon; and Iſaacſon, who wrote the Chronology, and was cotemporary with Caſaubon, mentions *his* purchaſing the Greek copies, and *ſetting them forth* (is his expreſſion) *at his own charge in* 1589. They were tranſlated into French by Lobineau the beginning of the laſt century, and called *Ruſes de Guerre*. The very phraſe is proverbial: I gueſs not what our Critics mean *here*. My *ſecond-hand* learning, and I never boaſted any learning at all, leads me moſtly to French literature, ſo that of Caſaubon I probably know as much as they.

My acquaintance with foreign manners may, perhaps, help them likewiſe to find a more *creditable* name for Buonaparte than that of *Apollion*, which certainly frights all who have read our good Pilgrim's Progreſs. There is no need to look for an old Corſican ſaint. Santa *Apollonia*, a martyr of the ſeventh perſecution, who had her teeth torn out by the executioner before they burned her, is often prayed to by Italian ladies during geſtation, when tormented with the *tooth-ach*. If relief comes ſuddenly, they devote the infant to that ſaint who preſides over the complaint they have ſuffered; and poſſibly he was baptized Apollonio, which, by mere Corſican patois, has been accidentally and unconſciouſly altered into Apolloine, the tremendous leader propheſied of by St. John as ſurrounded by Locuſts darkening the *Sun*, whoſe ſtings are in their *tails*, as if they were the fag-end of ſociety; who have hair, ſays the Apoſtle, as women (like the French Poiſſardes), but teeth like lions to devour their prey. I never averred that Buonaparte was *baptized* by name of the *Deſtroyer*; yet certain is it that he bears the appellation, and that no conqueror before him ever bore it.

With regard to the Ethiopian river; if the Critical Reviewers will tell me how it was denominated in Ezekiel's time, I will withdraw my conjecture. They ſeem to think *Latin* names *ab eterno*; but it could not have been called *Niger* then: there were no Romans to give Latin names in thoſe days. Ezekiel was cotemporary with ſome of *their earlieſt kings*; Ancus Martius, I believe. H. L. Piozzi.

Mr. Urban, *July* 5.

In reading a news-paper, a magazine, or any other periodical work, I find a great amuſement, in remarking the various ſignatures adopted by the anonymous correſpondents. From long obſervation I have found, that one may generally form a judgment of the taſte and ſpirit of the whole compoſition, from the ſtyle and title which the writer aſſumes at the end of it. A witty writer makes an eſſay like an epigram, in which the laſt words are always the moſt brilliant. A grave author uſually chooſes a ſolemn name; and your men of profound reſearches, conſiſtently enough, uſe a ſignature, the meaning of which is hard to be diſcovered. I obſerve, Mr. Urban, that

that the whole number of these correspondents may be reduced to a few general classes; each of which I shall mention in its turn. The first I shall take notice of, are those who sign themselves merely by one or more letters of the alphabet. These have sometimes a secret meaning, and sometimes are chosen at random. We are not surprized to read a dissertation on Algebra by X + Y. and when D. D. writes, we naturally expect that the subject is Divinity. I confess, I see no reason why an intricate disquisition in Metaphysics, which I read the other day, should be signed A. B. C.; and when I saw the Greek Φ at the end of a certain epistle, I concluded the subject was too learned for me. But, upon reading it over soon afterwards, I found the sole design was to recommend a mode of new-footing old silk-stockings. Indeed, it must be allowed that one cannot with much certainty fix on the meaning of mere naked letters of the alphabet, which after all may be used entirely by chance, or have an allusion totally different from what we apprehend. I remember that I once attributed a very mysterious signification to the letters J. T. which (as I afterwards found) the good man the author intended only as the initials of his own name, which was indeed John Tomkins. The next set of authors are of a more ambitious turn and of a livelier genius. These are not content with any blind letters of the alphabet, but choose certain names adapted to the subjects on which they write. Thus one who laughs at the reigning follies of the times will call himself *Democritus*; an essay on politeness comes recommended to us by the name of *Atticus*; and I have known observations on rope-dancing well received, because they have been written by one *Funambulus*. Some writers assume real names, others fictitious. The former method is generally practised by politicians. We all know, the wonderful effects produced by *Junius*. *Cato* and *Publicola* have defended the cause of liberty two thousand years after their deaths; and the *Censor* of old Rome has preserved his office to this day. It is impossible to take notice of all the varieties of feigned names, as the greater part is incapable of being reduced to any certain class or species. We may, however, observe that these imaginary titles have a wonderful propensity to what somebody calls the artifice of alliteration. I have known a poor writer tickle his readers under the name of *Tom Touchy*; and you may be as dull as you please, if you will but call yourself *Dick Dewlap*, or *Gregory Grogram*. There are three other kinds of invented names, which I shall just mention: these are the *Philos*, the *Misos*, and the *Antis*. The two last indeed have much the same meaning, being exactly contrary to the first. Philo and Miso, being of Greek original, give occasion to many learned compounds. If all the works of *Philelcutherus* and *Philalethes* were collected, they would make a handsome volume. *Misargyrus* often writes against avarice, and it is well known that *Misogynes* is no friend to the ladies. Some gentlemen indeed are not so exact in their compounds, and scruple not to mix dead and living languages together. You must remember the ingenious writer * on wet-docks, who took occasion to sign himself *Miso-Mud*. Indeed, a very worthy half-learned friend of my own has often fallen into this mistake. I have now before me two of his news-paper compositions; one of which being against patent medicines is signed *Miso-Quack*; and the other, denying a real scarcity, he would persuade the world was written by a certain *Anti-Substitute*. But it is high time to take notice of that higher order of authors, who, not satisfied with a name, take upon them to personate some virtue or vice, or some art or science. Nay, some are so refined that they involve themselves in abstraction even more subtle than this, and are not known to the world otherwise than in the form of some proverb, maxim, or wise sentence. How many excellent little treatises are there, which, if you will trust to their signatures, are the production of the four cardinal virtues! On the other hand, *battle*, *murder*, and *sudden death*, frequently inform the world on the subjects of duels and apoplexies; and I remember a defence of gaming, which was produced by the joint labour of *the seven deadly sins*. I knew a gentleman who used to send into the world the most whimsical paradoxes, under the disguise of *Common-sense*. And the reason he gave for it was ingenious enough.

* Vide Sheridan's Critic.

enough. You muſt know, ſays he, I do it with a view to ſecurity againſt attack, for who would be ſo abſurd as to write in open defiance of *common-ſenſe?* It muſt be owned that all writers do not chuſe their titles for ſo good a reaſon as my friend gave. I have ſometimes known a very perplexed author conceal himſelf under the "*Naked Truth.*" The very firſt eſſay in a modern miſcellany has been ſigned *Better late than never*; and at the end of an apologetical epiſtle that I once ſaw, the writer deſires his adverſary to believe that this is *The firſt Blow.* The moſt dogmatical author in the world, will call himſelf *As you like it.* I reliſhed very much an eſſay on cookery, written by Mr. *Potluck*; but I thought a grave divine had damned all his arguments by calling himſelf at laſt *Much ado about nothing.* And a gentleman who had written ſomething upon Attic wit, ſeemed at length to turn his tail upon all his opinions, by putting at the bottom of his letter, *My A—e in a Band-box.* For my own part, Mr. Urban, I profeſs myſelf to be nothing more than one of the crowd of your admirers: and this I look upon as the natural conſequence of being, as I am,

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 220.)

IN my laſt letter, I gave you an account of my journey from Utrecht to Tergow, or Gouda, a conſiderable town in the province of South Holland; where I arrived on the 17th of September, and found time, during the latter half of the day, to ſee every thing, to which ſtrangers had acceſs, that was worth notice. Gouda under the Stadtholderian government ranked in order the ſixth of thoſe towns that ſent deputies to the States of Holland. It ſtands very pleaſantly upon the confluence of the Gone and the Yſſel, about four leagues North-eaſt of Rotterdam, double that diſtance South of Amſterdam, and nearly midway between Utrecht and the Hague. The population was calculated at 20,000; a majority of whom, I was told, were Roman Catholics; and perhaps you may be ſurprized to hear, as I was, that, throughout the whole extent of the Seven Provinces, there were more Roman-catholics than members of the Eſtabliſhed church. The ſtreets of Gouda were kept remarkably clean, and the air pure, by the various currents which ran in every direction, and by the tide which comes up the Yſſel. The environs were beautifully interſperſed with villas and gardens; and the neighbouring paſtures are famous for the production of cheeſe. The commerce of this place is very inconſiderable. The cheeſe fairs are capital; and there is a large manufactory of tobacco-pipes, for which laſt article there is a great demand in every part of Holland. Rare, indeed, are the intervals in which a Dutchman is to be ſeen without a pipe in his mouth; and, although England juſtly boaſts of more comforts than Holland, I believe the point muſt be given up as far as the art of ſmoking is concerned; for their tobacco is more fragrant, and their pipes are more neatly fabricated than with us. Of late years ſmoking has been pretty much diſcarded in faſhionable ſocieties, eſpecially at the Hague. Upon my arrival at Gouda, I was directed to an inn oppoſite the Maiſon de Ville, where I found a very civil landlord and comfortable accommodations. My hoſt informed me, that the firſt thing to be ſeen in their town was the great church; which is truly a magnificent edifice. It was rebuilt about the middle of the 16th century upon the ruins of the old church, which had been deſtroyed by lightning. Before the Reformation there were 72 altars in this church; and I can conceive no ſpectacle more grand than the celebration of the Romiſh worſhip muſt have exhibited there on a high feſtival. When I ſaw the great church of Gouda it was adorned with moſt beautiful painted windows, which had been executed during the latter part of the 16th century. If you will believe the people of Gouda, there is no ſuch painted glaſs in all Europe. I pretend not to be a connoiſſeur; but, I aſſure you, my eyes were never ſo richly feaſted in any church as in this; and the emotions I felt will be readily underſtood by thoſe

"Who never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloyſters pale,
And love the high embowed roof
With antic pillars maſſy proof;
And ſtoried windows richly dight,
Caſting a dim religious light.
Then let the pealing organ blow
In the full-voic'd quire below,
In ſervice high and anthem clear,
As may with ſweetneſs through mine ear

Diſſolve

Diſſolve me into extaſies,
And bring all Heaven before mine eyes."
IL-PENSEROSO.

Every window in the great church of Gouda was painted in a magnificent ſtyle: Scripture hiſtories and characters were intermingled with Popiſh legends, modern events, and heraldic ornaments, ſo as to produce the happieſt effect. They were all preſents from ſovereign princes and ſtates, corporate bodies, and diſtinguiſhed perſonages eccleſiaſtical and ſecular, and were chiefly executed by two brothers of the name of Crabeth, who were ſettled at Gouda. Whether the ſatellites of his High Mightineſs, the Grand Conſul, have ſpared theſe monuments of genius, I know not.

I will tranſcribe the notes that I took of thoſe paintings with which I was moſt ſtruck.

I. Liberty of Conſcience. A noble piece, a preſent from the States of South Holland. A triumphal car is exhibited, behind which appears Faith, and Tyranny proſtrate under the wheels. In the car ſits a woman who repreſents Liberty, drawn by five women, who repreſent Friendſhip, Union, Conſtancy, Juſtice, and Fidelity.

II. The capture of Damietta in Egypt during the Cruſades. A preſent from the Burgomaſters of Haerlem. There is a very fine view of the fortreſs of Damietta, and of a ſhip in full ſail, which on entering the harbour breaks the chain by which it was blocked up.

III. The queen of Sheba's viſit to Solomon. This painting exhibits Solomon ſeated under a magnificent canopy, and the Queen preſenting him with rich gifts. A preſent from an abbeſs, of whom there is a picture with her guardian angel behind her.

IV. The conſecration of Solomon's Temple, and Chriſt adminiſtering the Supper. A ſplendid picture. A preſent from Philip the Second of Spain, and Mary of England, who are exhibited kneeling.

V. Jeſus ſitting in the midſt of the Doctors in the Temple at 12 years old.

VI. The raiſing of the ſiege of Leyden.

VII. The woman taken in adultery.

The day on which I arrived at Gouda being the anniverſary of the entrance of the Pruſſian army in 1787, the town was all in a buſtle. In the evening there were fire works: and in the market-place was exhibited a moſt ſplendid emblematical repreſentation of the means by which the Houſe of Orange had been reſtored to its antient rights, and the bleſſings of which that event had been productive. The enemies of the Stadtholder arrogated to themſelves the appellation of *patriots*; a term which has been ſadly abuſed in other countries as well as in Holland, and in none more than in our own highly favoured land. The Tories, who oppoſed Sir Robert Walpole, aſſumed the name of *Patriots*; and we know how they made good their pretenſions to that title on the downfall of the miniſter. Lord North, during the American war, was vigorouſly oppoſed by a ſet of men who called themſelves Whigs and *Patriots*; and yet, to gratify their own ſelfiſh ends, ſcrupled not to form an infamous Coalition, which ſickened the heart of every honeſt man, and of which the country feels the fatal effects to this hour. The leaders of the Antiſtadtholderian faction in Holland, I have been aſſured, were no friends to popular rights, and only wiſhed to raiſe an oligarchy on the ruins of the eſtabliſhed government; and in the attempt they have only ruined themſelves and their country. I had a political conference, through the medium of an interpreter, with ſome Dutch labourers, who were at work in the great church. One of them called himſelf a *Patriot*. I deſired to know what meaning he affixed to the word. To which he could only anſwer in the gibberiſh of the party, "No Stadtholder." I endeavoured to convince him, that he and his compeers would have gained nothing by the depoſition of the Stadtholder, unleſs they could have got into their own hands the choice of the magiſtracy. To which he replied with a very arch look, "We the choice of the magiſtracy! then I am ſure the country would have a poor ſet of magiſtrates. No, no, that would never do."

I have already obſerved, that a majority of the inhabitants of Gouda were Roman-catholics; and I was happy to learn that ſentiments of reſpect and gratitude to the Church of England were prevalent among them, in conſequence of the humane and generous treatment which the French prieſts had experienced from our Clergy.

I ſlept only one night at Gouda, and ſet

set out next morning in the stage for Rotterdam. I travelled the whole way upon a hard pavement; which, as the machine was without springs, rendered the journey uncomfortable; and so loud was the rumbling of the wheels, as to deprive the passengers of the gratification of social converse. We travelled a considerable part of the way upon a dyke; and many parts of the country were entirely under water. At the entrance into Rotterdam, the following inscription on the front of a large edifice caught my eye: "Armamentarium navale Republicæ Belgicæ." I went to an inn in the market-place, called the Swine's Hoof, opposite to which is the statue of the celebrated Erasmus, executed in brass. But I reserve my observations on Rotterdam to a future letter.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 18.

THOSE of your readers who have not seen Utrecht with as laudable attention as Scotus, will thank him for the anecdotes and corrections in p. 394. The politeness of his manner encourages me to hazard a correction on his spelling the name of a town which he calls "Basleduc." The Dutch call it *Herrtogen-bosch*, the Lord's wood; the French, *Bois-le-duc*, the Duke (of Brabant)'s wood. The game of *mail* was certainly cricket. CORNUBIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, July* 1.

IN my moments of relaxation from the fatigues of public duty and professional avocations, it is my frequent custom to take up a volume of your instructive and amusing Miscellany.

Having just received from my bookbinder the first volume of the Gentleman's Magazine for the last year, I observed a letter, p. 200, on the subject of which you would long since have heard from me had it not before escaped my observation. I allude to an epistle from Mr. Hutchinson, the ingenious author of the *Biographia Medica*, in answer to a letter of Dr. Soëmmering, of Francfort on the Mayne, in which the Doctor expressed his doubts of the veracity of my late worthy and much-lamented friend, Mr. Charles Darwin. Having patronized this young philosopher during his too short abode in this university, and being in habits of the closest intimacy with him, I was the companion, and, I may add, in part the director of the experiments conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the distinguishing characteristicks between *pus* and *mucus*.

I am equally well acquainted with Dr. Soëmmering, and was greatly pleased with his assiduity and attention to philosophical enquiry during his stay here. Should not, however, the strong and unobjectionable arguments of Mr. Hutchinson remove from his mind every doubt of the truth and accuracy of the experiments, I will, in a future Number, bring forward incontrovertible testimonies of their being really and satisfactorily made. I will also at that time, Mr. Urban, subjoin my real name, which, without possessing a great portion of vanity, I may declare is pretty well known to the philosophical and medical part of the world. A. D.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXVII.

HINCKLEY.

AS for the church here, we have to remark, that it is a good structure, but has had its share of modernization, by garret windows, a common brick porch, dilapidated parapets, and by bricking up in part the compartments of the West window, which are all too manifest to call down our censure for such disfigurements. The interior is simply grand, and is for the most part standing unaltered. This is praiseworthy; but the unpleasant part of my office obliges me to condemn the incumbrances of pews and galleries; the decoration of pending buckets, the childish modern font, and the trim of the altar-piece, &c. &c. In justice to the art of sculpture in the 17th century, and to the due veneration paid to ancestral names, let me point out the monument of JOHN ONEBY, on the North side of the chancel, as meriting much attention and regard.

KENELWORTH CASTLE.

I here look on the agreeable side of my investigating labours, in having the extreme satisfaction to bestow commendation, being so much constrained to utter unwelcome truths. These important ruins are now in those guardian hands, which, from the anxious solicitation for their preservation every where made known on the walls, seems to ensure their future safety from wanton disfigurement. This example of protection to suffering Antiquity, if generally

generally followed, would anſwer one great end of theſe eſſays, and might hereafter be the means of creating a more univerſal aſſociation of ideas in Engliſhmen, to pronounce that our antient architectural remains are deſerving of the care of the kingdom at large.

WARWICK.

The gateway entering into this town from Coventry has lately been "new-caſed" and "reformed," as Wren has it*; and this with a witneſs; not made out by the Roman and Grecian pickings, but the purblind copyings from our national art under the paroxyſm of modern *improvement*. And, in order that this metamorphoſed gateway might not come under the ſentence of being declared (at any future period) "in the way," a road has been made on one ſide for this purpoſe. Yet, had this object been a pure and magnificent antient erection, like thoſe gateways at York which have been proclaimed by ſome of its unnatural ſons "nuiſances," and "only worthy to be taken down," we ſhould not have had ſo much attention paid to its welfare. But here ſome one or other has had the opportunity to ſhow his contempt for antient workmanſhip, by his vanity in *improving* on their remains. The other gateway, leading to Stratford upon Avon, waits, no doubt, the like innovating hour: at preſent it is a valuable relick, as appearing in its own native guiſe. The great church has been re-built in the Roman and Grecian ſtyles in part; and ſurprize is the more excited to find the Eaſtern chapels and their beautiful tombs unaltered, than at viewing the models of the Roman and Grecian ſchools at the Weſt end. The Caſtle has the next demand on my Antiquarian opinions. Advancing, therefore, I ſaw on my left a church, whereon is ſet forth another cut-and-hacked attempt at *improving* on our national works. Without entering into particulars, I paſſed on to the gate of entrance into the Caſtle; a modern work, culled from the weeds that grow without the fences of our remote architecture. Within its walls are ſome curious pieces of armour, not altogether undeſerving of notice. Pacing along ſome new-cut road trenches, I came within ken of the Caſtle itſelf. On the left is a tower, whoſe plan is made out by ſeveral parts of circles in a moſt uncommon way. In the centre is a noble gateway leading into the great court; and on the right is a tower formed by 12 ſides. Theſe with the various turrets, walls (excluding from my notice the modern offices ranging from the gateway to the left tower) ruſhed into my preſence in all their antient ſort, grand, terrific, and unperiſhable. Bending my courſe through the double ward of the gateway, a fearful paſs! I entered into the great court, where looking to every tower, nook, and wall (turning my back on the modernized front of the manſion, occupying one ſide of the court), the romantic days of Warwick's famous earl returned to call before me the prancing ſteeds, the badged yeomen, the ſquires, knights, and Sir Guy himſelf, to march the liſted court around, where glittering armour, banners, lances, ſwords, and ſhields, made up the ſplendid preparation for the martial ſports or the hoſtile field, in friendly jouſt or deadly combat. As for the face of the habitable part of the manſion, it has been ſo accommodated to modern ideas of ſuppoſed ſuperior taſte to the former lords of this caſtle, that I not only forbore to delay a moment to note down any of its *improvements*, or, from a new ſort of porch in the innovating ſtyle, to enter within the portals, where, from ſuch ſpecimens of the revival of our antient architecture, I could not expect to find either the great hall, the lord's or the lady's arraſed chambers, the fretted roofed bowers, or the like witneſſes of its original arrangement. As for porters, halls, lobbies, ſaloons, dining-parlours, ſmoking-rooms, billiard-rooms, card-rooms, dreſſing-rooms, powdering-rooms, and all the other long *etcæteras* dragged in from the precedents of French and Italian villas, I own, my eyes are ſo familiarized to ſuch diſtinguiſhments, and ſuch appellations are ſo rung in my ears in all corners of the kingdom, from the princely dome to the tradeſman's ſnug box, that the ſounds pall on my ſenſe, and their forms ſicken in my ſight: therefore, I returned at leiſure through the embattled limits, to behold the front of the caſtle overhanging the river. This view beyond all denial is truly ſublime; and likewiſe truly hiſtoric, as its commixture is moſt grand, and has but little

* See Wren's Parentalia.

little known the force of the "iron arm" to reſtrain it of the right to tell the ſtory of its renowned age. Condemning in ſome degree the demolition of the old bridge in the fore-ground of this enchanting picture, yet it ſtill remains to contribute its mite of record to this Warwick tale, marvellous and ſtrange! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

I OBSERVE that one of your correſpondents, intent on doing good, is under ſome difficulty in what manner to diſpoſe of his property on account of the ſtatute of Mortmain; and that he deſires ſome information on the ſubject. I, therefore, ſubjoin an abſtract of the act, which, with a few obſervations, will, I apprehend, be ſufficient for your correſpondent's purpoſe; and, at the ſame time, anſwer a general one.

By the 9th Geo. II. c. 36, no lands or tenements, or any eſtate or intereſt therein, or money or perſonal eſtate (other than ſtock in the public funds), *to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands or tenements, or any eſtate or intereſt therein*, can be effectually given or conveyed to any perſon or body, or anywiſe incumbered for any charitable uſe, unleſs in the following manner:

1ſt. The gift or conveyance muſt be by deed indented.

2dly. It muſt be ſealed and delivered in the preſence of two or more credible witneſſes, twelve calendar months at leaſt before the death of the donor or grantor (including the days of the execution and death).

3dly. It muſt be enrolled in Chancery within ſix months after the execution.

4thly. It muſt be made *to take effect in poſſeſſion for the charitable uſe intended immediately*; without any power of revocation, or clauſe for the benefit of the donor or grantor, or of any perſon claiming under him.

Nor can any ſtock in the public funds be given or transferred effectually to any perſon, *to be laid out in the purchaſe of any lands or tenements, or any eſtate or intereſt therein*, for the benefit of any charitable uſe, unleſs in the following manner:

1ſt. The ſtock muſt be transferred ſix calendar months at leaſt before the death of the donor or grantor, including the days of the tranſfer and death.

2dly. It muſt be made conformable to the fourth regulation as to lands, &c.

Exceptions—as to purchaſes of any eſtate or intereſt in lands, and tranſfers of ſtock made really and *bonâ fide* for a full and valuable conſideration, actually paid at or before the making of the conveyance or tranſfer; and alſo in favour of the two univerſities, and the colleges of Eton, Wincheſter, and Weſtminſter.

By this act your correſpondent will perceive, that, in order to found a charity of the deſcription he has propoſed, he muſt entirely diveſt himſelf of the property he would appropriate for the purpoſe; and, for a time, in the uncertainty of its being effectual. Provided, however, it ſhould conſiſt of *perſonal chattels*, and your correſpondent ſhould think proper to bequeath it for any charitable uſe, *without requiring it to be inveſted in land*, he is ſtill, notwithſtanding this ſtatute, at full liberty to make ſuch a bequeſt: but, even in this caſe, I would recommend him, averſe as he may be to forms of law and to *lawyers*, to avail himſelf of proper profeſſional aſſiſtance. If unwilling to give trouble to lawyers at preſent, I ſhould preſume he would be equally diſinclined to occaſion them any hereafter.

I once thought that a great deal of good might be done by bequeathing a decent ſum, annually, to thoſe who ſhould give the greateſt proofs, within ſome certain diſtrict, of honeſty, induſtry, and conjugal virtue; and I think ſo ſtill, provided the plan of ſuch a donation were to be founded on wiſdom as well as benevolence. That the morals and happineſs of a whole pariſh might by ſuch means be highly promoted, there ſeems to be but little doubt. I leave it, without farther commendation, to the conſideration of your correſpondent, aſſuring him that, if he ſhould think ſeriouſly of it, I ſhould be happy to render him any aſſiſtance in my power in deviſing a plan capable of effecting his benevolent intentions. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

IN anſwer to your correſpondent reſpecting wills, I can inform him, that he will find it impoſſible to elude by any ſubtlety the ſtatute 9 Geo. II. c. 36,

c. 86, which was enacted to deſtroy at once the ſineſſe of the eccleſiaſtick, and prevent improvident diſpoſitions by perſons on their death-bed; and he ſeems aware of the forms preſcribed by that ſtatute. An attempt has lately been made to evade it by a bequeſt to Mr. Hawkins Browne, to whom the teſtator had, previous to his death, ſignified his wiſhes as to the diſpoſal of the property to charitable uſes. This bequeſt has been decreed to be void; which affords a ſtrong inſtance of the improbability of eluding the ſtatute by any the moſt ingenious precaution.

Yours, &c. X. L. E. X.

Mr. Urban, *Cloſe of Sarum, July* 8.

I PERFECTLY coincide with the opinion of your correſpondent J. R. p. 128, in your Magazine for February laſt, that after all the comments, notes, and criticiſms on the works of Shakſpeare, there is *ſtill* wanting a farther illuſtration of him by exploring the ſources from whence he derived the ſubjects of his wonderful dramas. And I entertain the hope that ſome one or other of his moſt able commentators will ere long carry his reſearches into this wilderneſs of wonders, and trace them from the impervious receſs of fabulous and hiſtoric origin through the wilds of fancy, the labyrinth of genius, and the meanderings of enthuſiaſtic imagination, to the cultivated plains of poetic refinement and dramatic excellence. Mrs. Lenox hath, it is true, led the way, but ſhe hath left many a "wondrous tale untold." The late Mr. Garrick was indefatigable in theſe reſearches, and had made a tolerably good collection. Had he lived ſomewhat longer in the enjoyment of that leiſure which he ardently looked forward to, we ſhould, even yet, have been deriving from him a continuation of our wonted admiration and delight from his publication of them under his own illuſtration and remarks. He hath more than once intimated this to me, and I have in ſome ſmall degree been an humble contributor. Amongſt the reſt was the following tranſlation of the ſtory of King Lear and his three daughters, from the Latin hiſtory of Geoffry of Monmouth, an old monkiſh hiſtorian of the twelfth century; to which I ſubjoin a letter of Mr. Garrick's conveying his obſervations upon the ſubject. Poſſibly one with the other may afford amuſement to ſome of your readers, at leaſt to ſuch of them who, like myſelf, are of the *old ſchool*, and profeſſed votaries at the hallowed ſhrine of our immortal bard. At any rate it is at Mr. Urban's ſervice.

In your review of new publications laſt month, which is this inſtant come to my hands, I ſee that my literary and ingenious neighbour Mr. Coxe hath touched upon this ſtory of Leir, and upon the merits of our friend Geoffry, in his elegant and elaborate tour through the county of Monmouth. James Wickins.

"The Story of King Leir and his Daughters, tranſlated from the Latin Hiſtory of Geoffry of Monmouth, Book II. ch. XI.

"Bladud being dead, his ſon Leir was raiſed to the throne, who governed the kingdom with a powerful ſway for ſixty years. He built on the river Sora (now Soar) a city which was called in the Britiſh tongue Kaer-Leir, but by the Saxons Leir-ceſter (i. e. Leiceſter). He had no male iſſue but only three daughters, named Gonorilla, Regan and Cordeilla. He had a great affection for them all, but particularly for the youngeſt, Cordeilla. Finding himſelf growing old, he began to think of dividing his kingdom among them, and of marrying them to ſuch huſbands as might ſhare the government with them; but, that he might know which of them was worthy of a larger ſhare, he went to them one by one, that by queſtioning them he might diſcover which had the greateſt regard for him. Gonorilla called heaven to witneſs, that ſhe loved her father better than her own ſoul. To whom her father replied, ſince you eſteem my old age in preference to your own life, I will marry you my deareſt daughter to any youth you ſhall chooſe, and will give you a third part of Britain for a portion. Then Regan the ſecond daughter, like her ſiſter, endeavouring to wheedle him into kindneſs, anſwered, with an oath, that ſhe could not otherwiſe expreſs her ſentiments than by declaring, that ſhe loved him far above every other human being. The credulous old man then promiſed her the ſame honour as he had given to her elder ſiſter, and to marry her with a like portion of a third part of the realm. But Cordeilla, the youngeſt, when ſhe found that her father had been thus duped by the flattery of her ſiſters, had a mind to try him by another kind of anſwer. 'Is there any where, ſir, ſaid ſhe, a daughter who will ſay that ſhe loves her father more than ſhe ought to do? I believe no ſuch one would be found, unleſs ſhe wiſhed to conceal the truth under profeſſions in which ſhe could not be in earneſt. I have always loved you as a father, and always mean to do ſo. In vain

vain will you try to extort from me any other anſwer: this is the true ſtate of my affection towards you; I beſeech you to aſk me no more queſtions, ſo much as you have, ſo much are you worth, and ſo much I love you. Leir, ſuppoſing that ſhe had ſpoken from the bottom of her heart, was exceedingly offended, and gave her a very angry anſwer. Since, ſaid he, you treat my old age with ſuch contempt as not to profeſs the ſame regard for me as your ſiſters have done, it is now my turn to deſpiſe you, nor ever ſhall you have a ſhare in my kingdom with them; I do not ſay, ſince you are my daughter, but that I may marry you to ſome foreigner (ſhould fortune throw any ſuch perſon in your way), but this only I affirm, that I will never try to marry you with the ſame honours and dignities which your ſiſters will enjoy; I have hitherto loved you better than the reſt of my children, and it ſeems you have loved me leſs than they. Immediately calling a council of his nobles, he gave his two elder daughters to the Dukes of Cornwall and Albany, with half of the iſland during his life, and the whole monarchy of it after his death. It happened at that time, that Aganippus, king of France, had heard the beauty of Cordeilla greatly celebrated. He ſent an embaſſy to King Leir deſiring that Cordeilla might be given to him in marriage. His rage having not had yet time to cool, he give for anſwer, that King Aganippus was very welcome to her, but that he muſt be content to take her without lands or money, for that he had already divided his kingdom, with all the ſilver and gold he was maſter of, to her ſiſters Gonorilla and Regan. When this was told to Aganippus, who was much in love with the lady, he ſent another meſſage to King Leir, telling him that he had already as much gold and ſilver and as large poſſeſſions as he could wiſh, being now maſter of a third part of France; that he deſired nothing of him but his daughter, that he might have heirs by her. Matters being thus agreed, Cordeilla was ſent to France and married to Aganippus.

Chap. XII.—"After a long time, when Leir began to grow very old, the Dukes before named, to whom he had divided Britain with his daughters, rebelled againſt him, and took from him the crown and all the royal power which he had ſo long and ſo gloriouſly held. Peace being at length made, one of his ſons in law, Maglaunus, Duke of Albany, retained him at his court, together with ſixty ſoldiers, that he might not be without a retinue ſuitable to his rank. After two years elapſed in the ſame reſidence, Gonorilla took offence at the number of his ſoldiers, who abuſed her ſervants, becauſe a more liberal diſtribution was not made among them. With the conſent of her huſband ſhe ordered her father to be contented with only thirty followers, and to diſmiſs the other half of them. Enraged at this ſo ill treatment, he left Maglaunus and went to Henvinus, Duke of Cornwall, who had married his other daughter Regan. Here he met with an honourable reception at firſt; but a year had ſcarcely paſſed, when a quarrel aroſe between their domeſticks. Regan growing enraged ordered all his ſervants to be diſmiſſed, excepting five, who ſhould ſtill continue to wait on him.

The poor old man now became exceedingly miſerable, returned again to his eldeſt daughter, hoping to move her to compaſſion, and that he might ſtill find an honourable retreat in her family. But ſhe, without any mitigation of her former reſentment, ſwore by all the powers of Heaven that no abode ſhould be there for him, unleſs, ſending away the reſt, he would be ſatisfied with one ſoldier only; ſeverely ſhe chid him, that, he being an old man, and in want of every thing, ſhould affect to be followed by a large and armed retinue. As ſhe continued inflexible, he was obliged to give up the conteſt, and to remain with only one follower. But whenever his thoughts returned to remembrance of his former greatneſs, deteſting the low and miſerable eſtate into which he was now fallen, he began to entertain a deſire of going over to France to his youngeſt daughter; but much he doubted whether he ſhould find comfort and protection there, after the injurious uſage with which he had treated her. However, being unable any longer to ſupport his preſent miſery, to France he went. But when he ſaw himſelf the third only among the princes who paſſed over with him, with deep ſighs and a flood of tears, he broke out into theſe exclamations: oh! ye irrevocable decrees of fate, which ſtill hold on your fixed and certain courſe; why would ye ever raiſe me to ſuch heights of fickle and uncertain happineſs, ſince more pain ariſes from a remembrance of it when loſt than from the preſſure of preſent misfortunes. The remembrance of thoſe times, when at the head of armies I could lay waſte cities and provinces, grieves me more than all the calamities I now endure, though great enough to compel thoſe to laugh at my preſent weakneſs, who not long ſince were trembling at my feet. Oh, frowns of angry fortune! will that day never come when it will be in my power to be avenged on thoſe who have thus cruelly deſerted my old age and helpleſs poverty! O, Cordeilla, my daughter, how true were thy ſayings when thou gaveſt an anſwer to my queſtion, how much thou lovedſt me! Didſt thou not ſay, ſo much as you have, ſo much are you worth, and ſo much I love you? While I had any thing left to give, your ſiſters ſeemed

seemed to value me; but, alas, they were no friends to me but to my presents, and if they loved me at all they still loved my gifts much more than myself. When the one were no more, the other deserted me. But with what face, O my dearest daughter! can I return to thee; when, after having been exasperated at thy words, I intended to marry thee worse than thy sisters, who, after having been loaded with innumerable benefits, have condemned my old age to the hard rigours of poverty and exile!

While intent on making these and such like reflections he arrived at Calais, where his daughter then was. Waiting without the city, he sent a messenger to inform her of the deplorable state into which he was fallen, and that in the utmost want of all food and raiment he was now come to implore her pity. Cordeilla was greatly affected by the message, and wept bitterly. She asked what retinue he had, and was told that he had one only attendant, who waited without the gates upon his master. She took then as much money as was necessary, and giving it to the messenger ordered him to conduct her father privately to some other town, there to bathe and strengthen him, to cloath anew and take all possible care of him. A train of forty soldiers, well chosen and well appointed, was then ordered to attend him; and when all this was done, he was to make King Aganippus and his daughter acquainted of his arrival. The messenger immediately returning, conducted Leir privately to another place and kept him concealed there till every thing was done which Cordeilla had commanded.

Chap. XIII.—"Soon after, being clothed in royal apparel and nobly attended, he sent word to Aganippus and Cordeilla that he was driven from the kingdom of Britain by his two sons in law, and that he was come over to them in hopes that, by their assistance, he might regain his country. They then, attended by their courtiers and nobles, went out to meet him, received him with all marks of honour and distinction, and gave him power over the whole realm of France till they could restore him to his former dignity at home.

Chap. XIV.—"In the mean time Aganippus sent dispatches through all France to collect all the armed force therein, that by their aid he might restore Britain to his father-in-law King Leir. This being done, Leir conducted his daughter Cordeilla and a powerful army into Britain, where he gave battle to his sons and overthrew them. When the whole was again reduced to his power, he lived only three years to enjoy it. Aganippus also died about the same time. Cordeilla, having assumed the reigns of government, buried her father in a subterraneous vault under the river Soar, in Leicester. It had been hereto founded in honour of James Bifrons; and hither all the workmen repaired on a solemn anniversary day, that they might begin every work which they intended to compleat within the year.

Chap XV.—"Cordeilla had now governed the kingdom five years in peace, when two of her sisters children, Margarus the son of Maglaunus, duke of Albany, and Cunedagius, the son of Henvinus, duke of Cornwall, took her prisoner. Both youths had the appearance of the greatest probity. These after the death of their fathers succeeded to their respective dukedoms; and, ill-brooking that Britain should remain subject to the power of a woman, collected their forces, made war against her, nor ceased from their cruel attacks till, having laid waste some provinces, they came to a decisive battle, overcame and threw her into prison; there, being overwhelmed with grief for the loss of her crown, she soon put an end to her own life. The kingdom was afterwards divided between them, of which that part North of the river Humber as far as Caithness was ceded to Margarus, while Cunedagius took possession of all the other part to the West of the same river. Two years had hardly elapsed, when some evil-disposed persons, who took pleasure in public disturbances, came to Margarus and weaned his affection from his brother; they told him how base and disgraceful a circumstance it was that he, who was the first-born, should not bear rule over the whole island. Being instigated by these and many other such like motives, he led an army with fire and sword through the provinces of Cunedagius. The quarrel being thus begun, Cunedagius met him with all the troops he could raise, and giving him battle made a bloody slaughter and put him to flight. He followed him from one province to another, and at last took him at a village in Wales, which after the killing of Margarus was named Margan, and is so called by the inhabitants to this day. Cunedagius having now obtained the victory became master of the whole monarchy of the island, and held it for the space of thirty years. Isaiah and Osea prophesied at that period of time; and Rome was then founded on the eleventh of the Kalends of May, by the twin brothers Romulus and Remus, A. M. 3351, Before Christ 753.

"A short Abstract of the British History from Brutus to Leir abovementioned; taken from the same unquestionable authority.

Brutus, surnamed Green-shield, reigned 12 years, and was succeeded by his son Leir the First. The kingdom being in peace, he built a city in the North called Kaer-leir (Carlisle); Solomon was then building the famous Temple at Jerusalem.

This

This Leir reigned 25 years. His ſon Hudibras ſucceeded him, who built Canterbury and Weſt-Cheſter, and a town call'ed Sefoia (I believe Southampton); he reigned 39 years; ſucceeded by Bladud who reigned 20 years, and built Bath: he built hot baths therein under the ſanction of the goddeſs Minerva, who had a temple there, in which fires were kept not ſuffered to be extinguiſhed. He was learned, and taught the art of necromancy through all Britain, and never ceaſed trying experiments till, having made himſelf wings to fly down from ſome vaſt height in the air, he fell down upon the Temple of Apollo, in the city of Trinobantis (London), and was dathed to pieces.

"Bladud being dead, &c. as above, his ſon Leir * was raiſed to the throne, &c."

To Mr. WICKINS.

"Dear Sir, *Hampton, June* 26, 1773.

"I moſt ſincerely thank you for your tranſlation of Geoffry of Monmouth; it is very curious, and is more immediately the ſource from whence Shakſpeare has drawn ſuch a wonderful drama as his King Lear. There is an older play than Shakſpeare's of King Leir and his three Daughters, which I have; this, I believe, Shakſpeare made no uſe of. The ſtory of Lear is likewiſe to be found in Robert of Glouceſter's Chronicle, which was publiſhed long ago, printed by Hearne. There is alſo another curious hiſtory of Leir, to be found in an old black-letter romance called Perceforth. Lord Camden has it, and lent it me to read. The moment I go to town I ſhall ſearch for Geoffrey of Monmouth, for I never imagined to find any thing ſo near to the drama. Should I be in poſſeſſion of any old plays or books of any kind that you would be curious to ſee, I beg that you will command me. I ſhall in the courſe of the ſummer beg leave to preſent you with my picture, from which a print will ſoon be publiſhed: if you will give it a place in your houſe you will do me great honour. As you are an admirer of Shakſpeare, I thought the *ſhadow* of him, as ſteward of the Stratford Jubilee, might not be unacceptable to you.

I am, &c. DAVID GARRICK."

Mr. URBAN, *July* 3.

FROM you, as literary guardian of our National Antiquities, I claim protection, that I may vindicate my character as an Artiſt zealous in ſuch ſtudies, and at the ſame time give that neceſſary information to a Society at large (of which I am a member) of ſome leading circumſtances which have created ſtrange ſchiſms among them, whereby I am eſtranged from that general encouragement I once enjoyed in ſo eminent a degree by their patronage and eſteem.

It was my part (many there are, ſurely, who muſt remember with me) in 1791 to point out to this Society's admiration St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter. In conſequence, I was directed by them to ſurvey and make drawings of the ſame in the beſt manner poſſible, that the incumbrances of modern brick walls, cielings, galleries, partitions, benches, &c. filling the chapel at that time could enable me ſo to do. Theſe drawings were engraved, and appeared to meet with the approbation of the Society and the publick. In 1795, I was further ordered to make drawings for the ſaid Society of the cathedral church at Durham; which, in 1797, I exhibited before them in a ſeries of views, plans, elevations, &c. each one ſeverally at their weekly meetings. During this buſineſs, it happened that the preſent Maſter of the Board of Works was propoſed to become a member; and of courſe his name was hung up in the meeting-room for the uſual number of weeks previous to the ballot for election. My drawings ſtill went on in a regular ſhow, accompanied with references and illuſtrations; and it was rather extraordinary that the candidate at this time was engaged in making his alterations and modern conveniences in Durham cathedral, after the ſame ſyſtem as he had manifeſted at Saliſbury and Lichfield cathedrals. Of neceſſity ſome obſervations were made in my papers on the progreſs already made, and of the farther deſigns talked of, in this church, relative to the new appearance which it was ſoon to take. My collection ſtill going through inveſtigation, the ſaid candidate's ballot took place among the ordinary moderate number of attending members. Well, Sir, the ingenious Architect was black-balled. An event ſo extraordinary and unexpected ſurprized his friends in the Society not a little: however, they determined once more to propoſe this at preſent unlucky gentleman. On the ſecond ballot he triumphed over his former ill fortune, and was declared "duly elected." The prodigious aſſemblage

* This is Leir the Second.

femblage on this occaſion (ſo many members never appearing at one time within this Society's walls) not only demonſtrated how inclined one friend was to obey another's call; but proved to the world how ready ſo high and learned a body of men were to come forward, if ever the deareſt rights of their Society ſhould demand their aids, to guard and to preſerve its honour and intereſts from diſgrace and innovation.

Here it was that my ill fate, or my culpability for ſome ſuppoſed hoſtility towards my fellow labourers in Antiquarian purſuits, or whatever cauſe it might be, began to appear; for the miſtake of the firſt ballot was laid to my charge; and from that moment until the preſent hour, I have lain under the interdict of certain men in the Society, ſo as by their cenſures I am deemed unworthy of countenance, ſuſpected in my faithfulneſs of penciled imitation, diſcovered to have very moderate profeſſional abilities, and declared to have been prying into the literal meaning of their Charter and Statutes, contrary to invitation or order. Any farther ſhow of drawings by me (although gratuitouſly made), to illuſtrate our antient ſculpture (which were on exhibition in 1799), and my eſſays attendant thereunto, were now to be got rid of at all events. See Orders XV. XVI. XVII.* framed avowedly for that purpoſe, in which they moſt ſucceſsfully ſucceeded by my remiſſneſs (or pride, if you pleaſe, of not thinking it worth while to intreat permiſſion where I had known no reſtraint) to bring before the Society any more of my voluntary ſelections from Antiquity.

This apathy on my part went on till laſt year, when the alterations making in St. Stephen's chapel preſented to view all thoſe particular objects which in my ſurvey I was prevented from inſpecting, as already noticed. On the inſtant that this diſcovery was announced, I haſtened to the ſpot, to complete my former taſk, by the addition of thoſe parts I might now meet with. But how was I aſtoniſhed and diſappointed to find an abſolute denial to all my intents, by an order from the Maſter of the Board of Works, to be delivered to me in caſe I ſhould come to make drawings in the chapel; not alone a prohibition againſt my uſing my pencil, but againſt my being admitted at all. This indecent and illiberal conduct in a man, who by the favour of his Sovereign is ſeated in ſo diſtinguiſhed an office as Maſter of the Board of Works, has already been detailed, vol. LXX. p. 734—736, where I called on him to come forward, like a man and a gentleman, to ſtate his reaſons for ſuch ſtrange and unbecoming behaviour. By his ſilence he no doubt reconciled his feelings to conclude that I was below his notice, or that he would anſwer at one time or other, and in a way that he might find moſt congenial to his ſentiments.

Unwilling to loſe this opportunity of ſnatching from oblivion theſe matchleſs remnants of antient art, ere the momentary ſuſpence of demolition had conſigned them to duſt and rubbiſh, I addreſſed the noble Lord at the head of the Society to interfere, and procure me proper admiſſion into the chapel, for the purpoſes required, from ſome higher authority than that of the architectural voice which had commanded the doors to be ſhut againſt me. This application paſſed unnoticed. Still perſevering in my wiſh to graſp the fleeting remains, I wrote alſo to the then Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, requeſting his eſpecial mandate for leave of entrance into the Houſe, ſtating my cauſe of buſineſs therein. The honourable Speaker, highly creditable to his name, anſwered me directly; but waved all interference otherwiſe than referring me to the Maſter of the Board of Works, to grant me the opportunity to make thoſe drawings I might want. From this the honourable Speaker, no doubt, little knew of the ſummary mode of expulſion I had juſt experienced, or how impoſſible it was in me to ſtoop ſo low as to petition a man for a favour who had but juſt acted a part ſo inconſiſtent with a Fellow Antiquary.

Thus foiled in all my laudable attempts to gratify my Antiquarian curioſity, and to complete my former labours in the publication of the plans, elevations, &c. of this chapel, I reſigned all hopes in this affair, to vent, occaſionally, thoſe unavailing regrets and heedleſs remonſtrances ever attendant on thoſe expectations of the mind bent on the execution of ſome great and uſeful deſign

A year has now paſſed, and I have ſeen at laſt drawings of the diſcovered remains of St. Stephen's chapel, preſented

* A copy of the Royal Charter and Statutes, &c.

ſented from the Maſter of the Board of Works to the Society, which, by their order, and at their expenſe, are to be brought out by way of appendix to their firſt publication of this chapel.

I need only remark, that the World and the maſs of the Society here alluded to will, by what I have advanced, be enabled to form opinions why I have been deprived of my right of completing this part of a national work, the firſt ſubject to begin which I not only recommended, but firſt awakened that native zeal for the due veneration of thoſe exquiſite beauties marking that royal foundation St. Stephen's chapel. I now reap my reward, by an injurious combination to calumniate my character, and to deſtroy that good opinion which my patrons have entertained of my correctneſs of copying from our antient works; an opinion ſo abſolutely neceſſary to be maintained in gratitude to them and in juſtice to myſelf, that I have thus preſumed to ſpeak my ſentiments, which, in the preſent inſtance, muſt be conſidered as a duty incumbent on,

Yours, &c. J. Carter.

Mr. Urban, *July* 8.

THE late Mr. Whitbread, who died June, 1796, having, by a codicil to his will, among other legacies, left 8000l. to truſtees, half of which is to be applied by them towards building a public infirmary for the county of Bedford, provided ſuch building be erected within ſeven years after his deceaſe, and the other half directed, with the accumulation upon the whole ſum, towards the endowment of the ſame; it is propoſed to give activity to the above legacy by a ſubſcription under proper regulations. The Duke of Bedford has opened it with 100l.; S. Whitbread, eſq. with a ſimilar ſum; the Earl of Upper Oſſory 50 guineas; Sir George Oſborne, bart. 30 guineas; Sir Philip Monoux, bart. 20 guineas; &c. It is hoped you will hear a good account of this buſineſs from perſons better acquainted with it than Yours, &c. B. B.

Mr. Urban, *July* 9.

THE author of "The Purſuits of Literature," in the courſe of his cenſures on Dr. Warton's edition of Pope's Works, ſays, "Does any huſband or father think of cautioning his wife, his daughter, or his ſon, againſt any part whatever of Pope's Works?" Now, to go on in the queſtioning way, I would aſk this gentleman, if the ſubject of Eloiſa's letter to Abelard were ſo very delicate? If there were not ſome very *tender* lines in "Sappho to Phaon?" If the account of Mr. Curll's illneſs were entirely cleanly? If the "Annus mirabilis" were not rather frolickſome? If there were nothing naſty in the ſimile of the "frogs in Weſtphaly?" If there are not ſome words in other parts of Mr. Pope's Works not very proper for young ladies to be acquainted with? If to theſe queſtions, and I believe their number may be increaſed, he ſhould anſwer *No*, to his queſtion we muſt all ſay *Yes*; and then he will be able to make nothing at all of it againſt Dr. Warton.

Yours, &c. Eumenes.

Mr. Urban, *July* 10.

I LATELY obſerved ſome miſtakes in the late Mr. Groſe's Antiquities of England, vol. III. under the head of Mitford caſtle, in Northumberland. Mr. Groſe is greatly miſtaken in his account of a monument in Mitford church, which he deſcribes as being that of the Bertrams, barons of Mitford; it is the monument of Bartram Reveley, ſon of George Reveley, of Newton Underwood and *Theople*, in the pariſh of Mitford, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Anthony Bulmer, and ſiſter of Sir Bertram Bulmer. Bertram Reveley was born in 1600; married, in 1620, Roſamond, the daughter of Michael Wentworth, of Wolley, in the county of York, couſin of Thomas firſt earl of Strafford; and died Oct. 6, 1622, according to family documents. He had a ſon, William, born in 1621, who died without iſſue, of wounds he received at the battle of Naſeby. His eſtates at Newton Underwood and Theople went by an old entail to Edward Reveley, whoſe ſon, George Reveley, married Barbara, eldeſt daughter of Robert Mitford, of Mitford; and their great grand-daughter, Philadelphia Reveley, was mother of the Right Hon. Sir John Mitford, now Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, whoſe elder brother is the preſent poſſeſſor of Newton and Theople. Mr. Groſe was led into this miſtake by Wallis, in his account of Northumberland, vol. II. p. 325; a work very incorrect. A good good hiſtory of Northumberland is wanted. A. T.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13.

YOUR correſpondent Z. (p. 503) ſeems to entertain a moſt unreaſonable prejudice againſt butchers; for he expreſſes his indignation in very ſtrong terms on hearing that one of that fraternity inhabits the houſe in which Shakſpeare was born. He takes upon him to aſſert, that, if it is really true that the houſe in which our immortal bard was born is *degraded* (to uſe his own expreſſion) into a butcher's ſhop, "the reſpect which the Engliſh nation affect to pay to the memory of Shakſpeare muſt be feigned." Now really, Mr. Urban, I ſee no reaſon for turning a worthy tenant out of doors merely becauſe he happens to be a butcher. At that rate, thouſands of houſes throughout the kingdom might be left uninhabited becauſe great men once lived in them. Z. being totally unable to account for the ſurprizing metamorphoſis of a poet's into a butcher's reſidence, aſſerts, that he rather believes that ſome of the admirers of Shakſpeare have made the houſe in queſtion "the comfortable habitation of one of his deſcendants." In this particular I certainly agree with Z.; and am of opinion that, if he would carefully examine the genealogical tables of the family of the Shakſpeares, he would find that this very butcher is lineally deſcended from our illuſtrious Poet. AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

SEEING an article, p. 503, queſtioning the circumſtance of the houſe in which Shakſpeare was born at Stratford being the reſidence of a butcher at preſent; to remove all doubt on the ſubject, I can aſſure Z. the fact is ſtrictly ſo; and, moreover, the butcher who occupies it is a deſcendant of the Bard. His name is *Hart*, and the degree of relationſhip in which he ſtands is, I believe, great grandſon to the Poet's daughter Suſanna. Being at Stratford *ſix months ago*, I was curious in viſiting the houſe, and making enquiries concerning the family; and thought the inhabitants of the place ſeem to know or buſy themſelves leſs about the matter than ſtrangers are apt to do; yet, from every intelligence I could procure, there is not a doubt but that the butcher is lineally deſcended from our immortal Bard. I am ſorry to add that, from the information I could procure, he is in indigent circumſtances, which occaſioned his being *out of the way* when I was there before, *three years ago*. For the information of thoſe who have never viſited the houſe, I ſhall juſt add, that it is a ſhabby, mean, lath-and-plaſter building, in the ſtyle that uſually prevails in that part of the country, *viz.* the timbers in front painted black, &c.; but I am apt to believe the houſe occupied by the butcher is only part of the original dwelling-houſe, which formerly comprehended the adjacent building, which ſeems to have been ſeparated for the convenience of making ſmaller tenements for the habitation of different families. I ſuppoſe the proprietor could ſatisfy the publick as to the alterations that may have taken place for ſome time back. As to the furniture, there remains an old arm-chair, in which, they tell you, he uſed to ſmoke his pipe, as alſo the *identical tobacco-ſtopper* which he uſed on this occaſion: it is evidently of the make of Shakſpeare's age; but I doubt much the identity either of this article or *the chair*; which latter, I have been informed, has been ſold and re-placed at leaſt 20 different times. Yet ſtill are there not wanting *Curioſi* weak enough to give from *five ſhillings* to a *guinea* for a *chip of the old block* no bigger than may be contained in a ſnuff-box. —Mrs. Hart ſhews a genealogy to prove her huſband's deſcent.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the information I could collect on the ſpot; and, ſo far as it goes, it may be depended upon. If you think it worthy inſertion, it may probably bring to light ſome as yet unexplored documents or *relicks*; which laſt, I am aſſured, are in poſſeſſion of obſcure individuals, whoſe anceſtors have been ſome way connected with the poet. J. COLLET.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 7.

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 503, expreſſes great doubt reſpecting the aſſertion in the news-papers, "that the houſe in which Shakſpeare was born is inhabited by a butcher;" nay he ſtrongly avers, "that the aſſertion *muſt* be falſe, and "requeſts *full* information."

Full information I cannot give him *now*, becauſe two years are paſt ſince I ſaw the houſe; but, in the year 1790, I can aſſure him that the aſſertion was

not

not falſe, and that it actually was "inhabited by a butcher." In that year I examined the houſe; I paſſed through the *butcher's ſhop*, and was ſhown by the tenant ſeveral reliques of Antiquity once belonging to the Poet, as an old-faſhioned arm-chair, his tobacco-ſtopper, a chip of his mulberry-tree, &c. The building was of a mean appearance and large; it was divided into two tenements, in one dwelt the butcher, and in the other an inn-keeper. That the aſſertion was not falſe at the time I ſpeak of, I am very ſure; what changes may have ſince happened, I pretend not to ſay. P.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 3.

MY thanks are due to Mr. B. p. 492, for his early attention to my queries reſpecting the Haringtons, and for his ingenious endeavours to extricate me from "*Doubting* caſtle." There is a letter, however, in the "Nugæ Antiquæ," dated Kelſton, 1595, which militates moſt ſtrongly againſt his ſuppoſition that the natural daughter of Henry VIII. was the poet's *grandmother*. Sir John Harington is giving an account to Lord Burleigh of a mock-hymn deſigned to ſatirize the monks, and ſays, "Kynge Henry was uſed in pleaſant moode to ſing this verſe; and *my father*, who had his good countenance, and a goodlie office in his courte, and alſo *his goodlie Eſther to wife*, did ſometyme receive the honour of hearing his own ſonge." Here the name of Eſther ſeems to have ſupplanted that of Etheldred, and was doubtleſs intended to deſignate the ſame perſon. Another letter in the ſame work, from J. Lelley to J. Harington, the author of "Oceana," ſerves to corroborate Sir John's report. "The great King Henry the VIIIth matched his darling daughter to John Harington, and, though a baſtard, dowered her with the rich lands of Bath's priory; and Queen Elizabeth affected theſe faithful ſervants ſo much, as to become godmother * to *their ſon*, and made him a knyght for his wit and valour." From this extract it would naturally be inferred, that Sir John muſt have been the immediate iſſue of this marriage, had he not left an irrefragable teſtimony that his mother was Iſabella Markham, a lady of the Queen's privy-chamber, for whoſe name he expreſſes "a ſpeciall love and reverence," and of whoſe virtues he has tranſmitted an affectionate memorial by the pen of "a credible perſon," probly his own father. (See notes to Orl. Fur. lib. 29.)

My conjecture is, therefore, again reſorted to, of a *ſecond* marriage, though it muſt be admitted that the courtſhip ſeems to have "followed hard upon" the *firſt*.

I have conſulted ſeveral county-pedigrees and viſitation-books of Somerſetſhire, in the Britiſh Muſeum, but without obtaining the required information. The Haringtons of Exton are repeatedly noticed, while thoſe of Kelſton are ſo entirely diſregarded, that I can trace no genealogical ſcion from the poetic ſtem. This is the more remarkable becauſe Sir John is likely to have left numerous deſcendants, as he ſpeaks of having had *eight* children, *ſix* of whom were living after he had been married fourteen years. (See his Epigrams, lib. II. ep. 72.)

From the records in the College of Arms, it is probable that ſome new ſpark might be elicited to direct your bewildered queriſt. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

MONACO (p. 402) has not, I think, ſatisfactorily proved his point againſt the believers in ghoſts. After having defined a ghoſt, to be "the ſpirit of a dead man returning in a viſible form to this world," he adds, "that ſuch returns are poſſible and not uncommon was once the general belief; now it is out of credit, and with reaſon." I do not mean to give my opinion, whether or not this belief is "now out of credit with reaſon." All I intend at preſent is to endeavour to ſhow, that what Monaco has written cannot "with reaſon" be expected to make ghoſt-believers change their opinion.

I was, I confeſs, very much ſurpriſed to find, that this argument againſt belief in ghoſts begins by allowing their exiſtence. For the writer ſays, "*How far* any of the many ſpiritual beings, who are the conſtant ſpectators

* Sir John H. of Kelſton ſtyles himſelf "your Highneſſe ſaucy *Godſon*," in ſome epigrammatic lines he addreſſed to Queen Elizabeth; but it was the Earl of Eſſex, and not the Queen, who made him a *knight*.

ſpectators of human affairs, may be permitted to exhibit phantoms under known ſhapes, with a view to inſtruct or delude men, is a problem as yet unſolved." Now, is not this giving up at once all, or certainly the greateſt part of what the ghoſt-believers contend for; ſince it is plain that he allows that certain "ſpiritual beings are permitted to exhibit phantoms;" and his only doubt is, how far this permiſſion extends? But, perhaps, our author's error here is merely verbal, and all the offence he has committed here conſiſts in uſing the words *how far*, inſtead of *whether or not*. But grant him this; and is he not ſtill liable to the charge of inconſiſtency in *now* repreſenting that as "a problem unſolved," which he had *before* told us was "out of credit, and with reaſon." In the next ſentence, however, he is no longer a ſceptic, but tells us plainly, that, "reſpecting *evocation*, all pretenſions to ſuch an art are ſurely as vain as wicked." As Monaco does not offer the leaſt proof of this aſſertion, he cannot expect it to be well-received, except by thoſe who are already of his opinion. In the next paragraph he ſays, "there is aſſuredly a particular Providence, which preſerves men from danger, or leads them to unexpected good: it warns or directs by various methods; chiefly, perhaps, by unaccountable impulſe or ſuggeſtion; formerly, as we learn from Scripture, by dreams, or the miniſtry of angels, but not by that of ghoſts." Here your correſpondent ſeems entirely to have forgotten the ſtory of Saul and the Witch of Endor. But let that paſs. I have one queſtion to aſk with regard to unaccountable impulſes and ſuggeſtions. Are all unaccountable impulſes warnings from Providence, or only ſome? If all, then every idle whim, every ſudden preference of one thing to another, will be a ſupernatural intimation. If only ſome; I aſk which are we, and which are we not to eſteem in this light? How are we to diſtinguiſh between one unaccountable impulſe, and another unaccountable impulſe? For, I confeſs, it ſeems to me that this property of unaccountableneſs ſets them all on a level. I think no attentive reader can allow that Monaco has as yet produced any *argument* againſt the exiſtence of ghoſts. The beginning of the next paragraph, however, ſeems to promiſe us ſomething of this ſort. "Of the ſtories of apparitions the greater part appear abſurd; for"—now to be ſure the reaſon is coming: here it is—"for though experience be wanting, reaſon ſeems to dictate certain criteria as teſts of truth." Now what are theſe criteria which reaſon can ſo readily diſcover, without the aid of experience. "A ghoſt then muſt have ſome reaſonable end in its appearing: it cannot touch or be touched, or perform any material action, or make any noiſe in entering."

Now, that mere abſtract reaſoning, *à priori*, ſhould diſcover all this, is abſolutely impoſſible. For if it be granted that the ſpirit of a dead man has the power of returning to this world, it will be impoſſible, from abſtract reaſoning, to *prove* that it has not this power at all times, that is, that it cannot appear, if it chooſes, without ſome reaſonable end. And in the ſame manner it is entirely a gratuitous aſſertion to ſay, that a *viſible* ſpirit is not alſo *tangible*. So much for Monaco's "criteria dictated by reaſon." And here, I think, all ſhow of argument is dropped, the reſt of his letter being taken up in ſtories of ghoſts and ſupernatural appearances. ZENO.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

AS I reſide at a diſtance from the metropolis, I am induced to requeſt the kind aſſiſtance of ſome Antiquary, who may have an opportunity of conſulting the numerous MSS. which are depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum, and to aſk, whether any notices of the family of St. Hill, of Bradninch, in Devonſhire, are to be met with in the Viſitation of that county, which among the Harleian MSS. is marked 5185; or whether any Church Notes reſpecting the abovementioned pariſh are to be found in 939 of the ſame MSS. written by one Richard Symons, who attended his majeſty Charles I. into the Weſt of England in the year 1644, as tradition ſays that this unfortunate monarch was, in the month of July that year, in Bradninch, at the houſe of Peter Sainthill, eſq. then a member of parliament for Tiverton. Does Weſcott take any notice of this place in his MS deſcription of Devonſhire, which is alſo in the Harleian Collection, No. 2307? Bradninch was anciently a barony belonging to the dukes of Cornwall, and ſtill makes a part

part of that dutchy. In Domesday Book I find it among the lands of William Chieur, and then called Bradenese. In a charter of Reginald Earl of Cornwall, a natural son of Henry I. it is styled Braneis; and in the returns of burgesses to parliament in the reign of Edward II. Bradneysham; but, more latterly, Bradnidge, or Bradnynche. Possibly it may be found in Westcott, in his description of places, in "The Circuit of the River Columb," near which it is situated.

If, Mr. Urban, any of your numerous correspondents, who have leisure and inclination, will favour me, through the channel of your interesting Publication, with answers to any of the above queries, or any information respecting the antient history of this place, it will be deemed a particular favour by

Yours, &c. ADAM HENJEYS.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. ESSAY XVI.

THE inactivity which had been so shamefully manifested by the army and navy in the West-Indies, extended itself to Europe; and not only our trade was exposed to the insult of the enemy, but the enormous sums which had been expended in the equipping of several powerful armaments, tended only to manifest the imbecillity and the extravagance of the minister; and ended in a vain parade of our force on the coasts of our opponent, and with the fleets returning to port without even attempting an assault on the enemy.

These repeated worse than mistakes operated so powerfully on the minds of the people, that, at the ensuing election, their disapprobation was fully manifested in the choice of new members; for, though the ministry made the greatest exertions, yet the opposite interest triumphed in very many instances, even where they had formed no very sanguine expectations; particularly in Scotland, where Sir Robert Walpole could by no means withstand the powerful interest of the Duke of Argyle; so that, on the return, the minister could not assure himself of more than six members from the whole of North Britain.

On the first day of December, 1741, the new parliament met, and was opened by his Majesty in person. An address, as usual, was moved and carried, after a considerable struggle, by so small a majority that the minister was convinced his reign was near to its end; and on the next question which arose, he found that he could command a majority of six voices only. Finding that his influence was gone, and that he should soon have the voice of the house of Commons, as well as that of the nation, against him, he made a virtue of necessity; and, being again disappointed in his last and most strenuous effort to obtain a majority, he declared he would never more sit in that house: and to allow time for his resignation, and the forming the new appointments, the parliament was adjourned from the 3d to the 18th of February.

Sir Robert having been created Earl of Orford, and resigned all his employments, a new ministry was formed, but of heterogeneous materials—a coalition of Whigs and Tories; indeed, principally of the discontented of both parties, so that it was impossible for them long to act with any degree of cordiality, without betraying their own sentiments: and the Duke of Argyle, who was made master of the ordnance, commander in chief, &c. finding his expectations of the coalition frustrated, before the expiration of a month resigned all his employments. Though some of the principal members of opposition were included in the new ministry, it was soon manifested that they had obtained their appointments only by the assurance that no enquiry should be instituted respecting the late management of affairs. But the change had, for a time, the good effect of quieting the minds of the people, and of reconciling his Majesty and the Prince of Wales; so that, instead of murmurings and discontent throughout the nation, nothing was now to be heard but rejoicings and the greetings of cordiality and thankfulness.

Mr. Pulteney having been created earl of Bath, and some of the other strenuous members of the opposition now manifesting by their conduct that there was a change of men, not of measures; that those who had so lately declaimed in favour of the liberty of the subject, and for the welfare of the nation, had now merely strengthened the hands of the old junto, and thereby assisted in riveting closer the shackles which they had affixed on the sinews of the nation; the resentment and contempt of the people was thereby transferred from the

the late object of their deteſtation to thoſe who now, by their inſtability, juſtly merited the appellations of apoſtates, and the betrayers of their country. What can be more hateful and diſguſting to an honeſt mind, than to behold the man, who had ſtood in the foremoſt rank of patriots, boldly reſiſting, and not reſiſting only, but indiſcriminately attacking alſo, the moſt powerful enemies of his country—a man bleſſed with all the favours of nature and the acquirements of art neceſſary to form the complete financier, the conſummate politician, and the not-to-be rivalled champion of the people; I ſay, to behold this man meanly forfeiting all the hard but well-earned honour of half a life ſpent in the glorious cauſe of liberty for the paltry bauble of an empty title, is not only hateful and diſguſting to an honeſt breaſt, but almoſt exceeds the comprehenſion and belief of ſuch a mind. But, alas! the example is not rare; it has not only been exemplified in the caſe of Mr. Pulteney, but in hundreds more; and tends only to ſhow the extreme weakneſs of human nature, which, when exalted to the higheſt pinnacle of true honour (the applauſe and ſuffrages of the beſt and moſt enlightened of men), and becomes himſelf the idol of the ſurrounding multitude, proſtitutes all for the blandiſhments of a court, and debaſes himſelf to the level of the meaneſt ſycophant which could be found in the train of a venal and improvident miniſter.

The new miniſtry, finding the popularity which they experienced at their firſt coming into office to be daily decreaſing, by the oppoſition which they had given to a bill for the better protecting the trade and navigation of the kingdom, the penſion bill, the motion for appointing a committee to enquire into the conduct of affairs for the laſt 20 years, and to Lord Limerick's motion for an enquiry into the conduct of Robert Earl of Orford for the laſt ten years of his adminiſtration (though it was at laſt carried), they, to recover their influence, ſuffered a bill to paſs for excluding certain officers from ſeats in the Houſe of Commons, one for the encouraging the linen manufacture, and another for regulating the trade of plantations, &c.

A committee of ſecrecy being choſen in conſequence of Lord Limerick's motion, and one of the principal evidences, Mr. Paxton, ſolicitor to the treaſury, refuſing to anſwer the queſtions put to him, was committed to Newgate, and a Bill was brought in for indemnifying evidence againſt the Earl of Orford; though carried by the Commons, it was thrown out by the Lords, there meeting with the unexpected, if not unconſtitutional, oppoſition of Lord Cartetet, &c. A motion was then made for declaring the conduct of the Lords in this inſtance an obſtruction to juſtice, &c But this had to encounter the oppoſition of Mr. Sandys, who, without a bluſh, avowed ſuch ſentiments as flatly contradicted the whole tenour of his former conduct; and of courſe the motion was loſt. Unappalled by theſe obſtructions, the committee continued its inveſtigation, and ſoon diſcovered "many flagrant inſtances of fraud and corruption in which the Earl of Orford had been concerned;" that iniquitous arts had been employed to influence elections; and that, during the laſt ten years, 1,458,400l. of public money had been appropriated to *ſecret ſervice*, of which above 50,000l. had been paid to authors for works written in defence of the miniſtry! and that, even on the day preceding his reſignation, he had ſigned orders on the Civil Liſt for above 30,000l. They were going on with this ſcrutiny, when their farther proceedings were ſtopped by a prorogation of the parliament. T. Mot, F.S.M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *July* 15.

S T. SWITHIN now prevails in all his terrors, to take vengeance on thoſe tardy farmers who, from the ſpirit of monopoly which at preſent actuates all commercial ranks, as that of ſelfiſhneſs is too generally their character, neglected to avail themſelves of the kindneſs of Providence in giving them plentiful crops of graſs, and favourable weather to get it in. A little more and a little more is the general wiſh, and for that little the whole produce is ſpoiled. It will be ſaid, when the crops are brought to market half burnt and half rotten, that the ſeaſon was unfavourable; but let this bear teſtimony againſt theſe ſuggeſtions: for you, Mr. Urban, can aſſert, that nothing could ſurpaſs the fineſs of the month of June, 1801, in the degree of ſolar heat for duly drying the crops of graſs; and in this you will be joined

by the experience of numbers who exerted the proper activity to cut and carry in the produce of their farms.

Before I conclude this note, a fortunate turn appears in the weather; and the faint, who knows how to save his reputation by the equivoque of two monosyllables, *more* or *less*, has suspended his rage; and this, the 18th instant, is a general hay-day. Let those who go about the country to buy up grass or hay, and growing crops of potatoes by wholesale, be well watched.

AGRICOLA MINOR.

OBSERVATIONS *relative to the "Strictures on the Beauties of* England *and* Wales." *By the Editors of that Work.*

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

AS we presume you would not have proclaimed your present name to the world without possessing the good quality it implies, we cannot doubt of a readiness to insert in your scientific Repository those few particulars which we think it our bounden duty to affirm.

D. H. p. 320, has taken upon him to cut us up for some little errata and *presumed* mistakes, which had his candour privately corrected we should then have bowed with submission, and with pleasure have kissed the rod: but as *he* has held *us* and our *work* up to public censure, we are compelled to resist the castigation by producing exculpatory evidence.

D. H. Mr. Urban, is ungenerously fastidious in some of his criticisms. If a *piece of paper* will contain but *two* sentences, is there not a *possibility* that they might be written on *different* branches of the same subject? If the possibility is admitted, and we really think that not one of Euclid's propositions can be more worthy of admission, surely the use of the word *particulars*, p. 9, in respect to the burning of the manuscript at the Cotton Library, was not so unwarrantable as to deserve comment. And what wonderful error was there in writing "mutations," instead of "changes," (p. 9,) except that the one is derived from the Latin, and the other from the *French*. The derivation of English words, it is well known, might be traced in more languages than one. "*Make-weights*" we certainly do not admire, whether deduced from the Latin or the French, any more than D. H. "They smell of the *shop*."

We stand up for "*memorials*" instead of "*instruments*," because they are only to be considered as the things "*signified*" in remembrance. Now nothing can be more like a "*memorial*" than this.

"Is not a road issuing from Dunstable on the North side of the church the present high turnpike road that passes through the town?" No; it is only a cross-road. If further authority is requisite, see Collections for the History of Dunstable, p. 185. The *Watling-street* is considered as the *high* turnpike road.

We made use of no such word as "*cow-bashan*." In Wilts, Somersetshire, or Gloucestershire, any *milk-girl* will tell him the meaning of *cow-barken*; and with respect to Mr. Andrew's lines on straw-bonnets, in poetic allusion to the known manufacture at Dunstable, we are as fully justified in inserting them as any learned Antiquary who may have inserted in any work the following:

"In Wenlok braid i in this town laid I
Here am i now Lady Christes moder help me ladi
Under this stones for a tym shall reste my bones
Dye mob I nede ones, myghtful God grant me this wones."

The high respect we have for the judicious queries in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, induced us to be particular in our description of Dunstable church. Though we are well acquainted with several religious edifices similarly ornamented, yet, as this structure formerly belonged to the priory, and has generally been regarded as interesting from its architecture, we considered that a particular description would be pleasing to our readers, and therefore noted down whatever *minutiæ* seemed to be necessary to give a proper idea of the present state of the fabric.

For D. H's personal satisfaction, we refer him to the "Chronicle of Dunstable" published by Hearne, and collected into the beforementioned treasury of topographical knowledge; where (p. 67) he will find that the writer, speaking of the privileges enjoyed by the priory, has used these words "*for ourselves and our tenants we had discharge from* MURDER *(murdrum quietum)*. The terms we have employed is

is a fair deduction from this, and similar sentences in the same work; consequently, the "*error*" is not quite "*so gross*" as D. H. would wish it to be believed.

To the charge of "concealing our authorities, as in the appearance of a cross in the air from *Hemingford's Chronicle*, p. 519," we must reply that the evidence adduced to support it will never be suffered to pervert the judgment of a court of literature. The words with which we have introduced the account, are these; "*Several* of our antient chroniclers, particularly Knyghton, Brompton, and *Hemingford*, have mentioned a singular appearance in the Heavens, seen at Dunstable in the year 1189. We shall insert a *translation* of the account given by the *latter writer*; because, to whatever cause the effect may be ascribed, the minuteness of the description and peculiarity of the style must prove amusing." (p. 26.) By what means D. H. could *overlook* this plain acknowledgement, we are at a loss to conceive. The observations on the appearance of the cross are *original*; at least for any thing the said deponents know to the contrary.

Justice to our numerous subscribers will not permit us to waste *one quarter of every page* in useless notes and references. To the presumption that we *have* authority for what we advance, our readers have kindly given credit; and till better evidence is produced of our want of veracity than the strictures which now form the basis of our animadversions, we trust that our testimony will continue to be thought deserving belief. It is our constant practice to cite authorities whenever, according to our judgement, the subjects of our work appear to require it. We wish to present the publick with as much information as possible in a small compass; to quote the inscriptions of every direction-post would occupy too many of our pages.

Whatever insinuation is intended by the oblique reference to the religious opinions of the editors, we shall only observe that a portion of our creed is "Peace on earth, good will towards men;" and under this persuasion we again deprecate Bp. Smyth's behaviour in his *ecclesiastical* capacity towards the martyr William Tillesworth. Why do good men and lovers of humanity shrink with horror at the recital of the deeds of religious *vengeance* executed by Bonnor, Gardner, and other *learned* bishops, at that period in the Pope's interest in England? Thank God, our Reformed church breathes no mandates of such dreadful severity. The *fact* of the martyrdom is admitted by D. H. who also observes, that Fox relates this and "a few more instances of *similar* persecution under Bp. Smyth." What, Mr. Urban, are we not to express our detestation of the conduct of that man, by *appropriate* epithets, who could calmly consign his fellow-creatures to the flames merely for *difference* of *opinion!* The "Spirit which dictated the expressions," was a heartfelt abhorrence of *all* cruelty, whether committed by a divine or a layman.

"The sentence of the court," says D. H. "was executed by the Sheriff; and if he exceeded that sentence, or *any other mode*, the guilt must attach to him." Is there any *authority* for supposing that the sentence of the court was *exceeded* by the sheriff? *We* know of none. As D. H. seems an admirer of correct writing, we would ask him, if there *is* "any other mode" than *severity*, in which a sentence *could* be exceeded?

Whatever the MS. in the Museum may assert, or D. H. affirm, we think there is sufficient evidence to prove that John le Wenlock, *knt.* was created Baron Wenlock, in 38 Henry VI.

We hope it will be allowed that *grotesques* are considered as *ornaments*, (p. 36,) or else why do they grace some of the stateliest palaces in these realms?

For the correction Lyzeanburg and two or three verbal errors, we return our thanks: and now supposing that the parties are no more, for, true to the principles of our Creed, we bear no enmity, we would ask D. H. between ourselves, whether history has not said that the proceedings against Adm. Byng were *infamous?*

Having thus gone through the essential parts of the "Strictures," we shall only remark, that we are engaged in a work in which information and entertainment are proposed to be blended. Topographical research alone will not gratify a diversity of readers; lighter materials must combine to render the path pleasant and agreeable; and what-

* The *opinion* of Mr. Churton is only conjecture unwarranted by *fact*, unless we suppose that the Bishop was ignorant of the nature of his own sentences.

ever

ever can engage attention applicable to correct description, to picturesque beauty, to solid observation, or entertaining arrangement, shall employ the time and talents of,

JOHN BRITTON, *and*
EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY.
No. 18, *Wilderness-row, Goswell-street.*

P. S. Permit us, Mr. Urban, to make use of this opportunity to request original information from your correspondents on either of the shires of *Cambridge*, *Cheshire*, *Cornwall*, or *Cumberland*. The loan of any historical documents or observations on the present state of any part of the above counties will be esteemed a particular obligation.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

I WISH the subject of the Swedish medal in your last, pl. I. had been explained. To whom is the king delivering his son, and who is the prelate, &c. behind him?

The monument of Mrs. Allardyce, p. 505, is a copy, with a few variations, from that of Mr. Marwood, in Widworthy church, Devon, vol. LXI. p. 609.

The seal found at Cornhampton, p. 497, which your correspondent should have told us was in *Hampshire**, belonged to *John Champnes*, who, by the gloved hand supporting a hawk on it, was a person of rank. The *construction* of the seal is nothing uncommon, and the *composition* W. does not attempt to describe, whether of metal or terracotta.

The coat of arms communicated by F. Whitmarsh is a patchwork of the arms of *Beauchamp*, *Montacute*, *Montthermer*, *Clare*, &c.

Who was *Moses du Soul*, who completed Bryan's edition of Plutarch's Lives, 1729? P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 16.

HAVING observed in your Magazine many remarks on the mutilation of antient architecture, I take the liberty to mention one cause of it I have often regretted. I refer to the infamous practice of playing at football in some of the most curious parts of Westminster-abbey, by the men who are appointed to shew them. I cannot help thinking it is owing to this shameful custom that so many of the tombs are mutilated; and it must be confessed that a warrior, who has once fallen in the service of his country, ought not to have his head carried away a second time by a foot ball.

Yours, &c. C. B—.

* N. e. of *Bush* Waltham. Warner's Hampshire. Qu. *Bishops* Waltham.

Mr. URBAN, *Trin. Coll. Camb. June* 25.

IN p. 410, I see a remark on the situation where Downing College is to be built: the place is called Doll's Close; and your correspondent conjectures that name is inserted *pro formâ*, like John Doe and Thomas Roe. This however is not the fact, for there is such a field, and was always called Doll's Close, and was sold by Mr. Thackery to Dr. Annesley the master of Downing college. ALPHA.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 6.

DOLL'S CLOSE, where Downing college was at first designed to be built, is out of the town of Cambridge, on the Barnwell side, beyond Christ's pieces.

By an act passed last June, it was changed for a site in Pembroke leys, nearer the entrance into the town from Linton and Colchester.

I will thank any of your correspondents for information where to procure a map of *Cornwall* by *Joel Gascoyne*, engraved by Harris, and dedicated to Bodville Earl of Radnor. TOPOG.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 7.

WE frequently make use of a phrase to express the possible death of any person, as if to prevent the gloomy image which that word might create, by saying, "if any thing should happen to him or to you." This, however, is not a mode of expression peculiar to the English language, as I find passages in Greek and Latin writers wherein the contingency of a person's death is expressed by these words, ει τι κακον συμβαίη, and *si aliquid humani fors attulerit*, or words to that effect. I do not recollect any similar phrase in the French, but shall be obliged to any of your readers to inform me if they have met with it in that or any other language. L. T.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

I OBSERVE that a new and enlarged edition of the Nonconformist's Memorial is now publishing by Mr. Palmer of Hackney. The work is doubtless curious and informing; but its

its tendency is to exhibit the church of England in an odious light as an intolerant eſtabliſhment, and the reſtoration as an evil rather than a bleſſing. There were many good and learned men among the Nonconformiſts, it is true; but it is equally certain that they obtained their preferments from the hands of rebels who ruined the church and murdered their king.

Why, Mr. Urban, ſhould the diſſenters complain of perſecution, when the faction which patronized their anceſtors were guilty of the moſt ſhocking outrages upon all the faithful ſons of the Church of England?

Would it not be proper then and ſeaſonable to publiſh an improved edition of "Walker's Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England," in a form ſimilar to that of the Memorial? Perhaps there never was a time when ſuch a work was more wanted than the preſent, in which the church and ſtate are ſurrounded with enemies of all deſcriptions.

Some years ago I made collections for a work ſomething ſimilar to this, and had therein the countenance of ſome of the brighteſt luminaries this or any church ever was adorned with.

If the deſign I have now mentioned is not in the contemplation of any other perſon, I ſhall feel myſelf happy in rendering this ſervice to our venerable eſtabliſhment. In what way, therefore, can the propoſal be offered to all her friends ſo well, as through the medium of your long-tried and excellent Publication? By your means, Mr. Urban, I beg leave to ſolicit communications on the ſubject from ſuch of your readers and correſpondents as are well-wiſhers to our Religion, and who pray for her peace and proſperity.

Yours, &c. JOHN WATKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

AS you have noticed, in your excellent account of the late univerſal philanthropiſt Dr. Heberden, that he was an early encourager of the Humane Society; I ſend you a copy of a letter which expreſſes his acceptance of an honourable office, which he had been unanimouſly requeſted to fill.

"*To Dr.* HAWES, Spital-ſquare.

"SIR, *Windſor, Sept.* 18, 1787.

"I laſt night received the favour of your letter, acquainting me with the honour done me by my being choſen a Vice Preſident of the Humane Society, which owes ſo much to your diſtinguiſhed zeal and ſervice for its foundation and ſupport. My advanced age makes it neceſſary to withdraw myſelf from my uſual buſineſs, and therefore renders me not very fit for any new employment, ſo that I am not likely to be at all uſeful to you; but, if you have a ſufficient number of active members to admit of an inactive one in me, I will receive the honour intended me with thankfulneſs. I earneſtly requeſt, that you will not let me keep out any one who might do ſome ſervice to the Society; for to every ſuch perſon I would gladly give place, either now or at any other time. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

"W. HEBERDEN."

Mr. URBAN, *Abbeſs Roding, July* 23.

DOWN HALL, once the reſidence of Matthew Prior, is ſituated in the pariſh of Hatfield Broad Oak, Eſſex, on the left-hand ſide of the road leading from Matching green to Hatfield heath. It belonged to Robert Harley Earl of Oxford, who gave it to Prior, after whoſe death the noble earl ſpent ſeveral years in retirement. It is built of brick; and it muſt have been either a miſtake, or elſe a poetical licence of the poet, to have deſcribed its being built of lath and plaſter, eſpecially as the houſe does not appear to have been lately erected. The ſituation of it is remarkably pleaſant, commanding a beautiful though not an extenſive proſpect. It has a very nice park, and a hanging wood on one ſide, watered at the bottom by a river, which, I believe, is the Roding. It belongs at preſent to Lady Ibbotſon, who has made ſome alterations there for the beſt. This account, I hope, will prove ſatisfactory to the enquiry of your correſpondent Z.; and by inſerting it you will confer an obligation on

Yours, &c. T. D.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

LAST month I went with a friend to Twickenham for the amuſement of angling. My firſt care, however, was to viſit the ſacred Willow planted by the hand of Pope; and to my bitter grief only two or three feet of the trunk remain, the upper part having been cut away. I will refrain from invective, Mr. Urban, as it is not impoſſible that, from ſome particular cauſe, its deſtruction was indiſpenſable.

Yours, &c. M. BROWNE.

144. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1801. Part I.*

THE Croonian lecture, by Everard Home, eſq. treats on the ſtructure and uſes of the membrana tympani of the ear.

Article II. is a paper on the method of determining, from the real probability of life, the values of contingent reverſions in which three lives are involved in the ſurvivorſhip; by William Morgan, eſq.

III. Abſtract of a regiſter of the barometer, thermometer, and rain, at Lyndon, in Rutlandſhire, for 1798; by Thomas Barker, eſq

IV. On the power of penetrating into ſpace by teleſcopes, with a comparative determination of the extent of that power in natural viſion, and in teleſcopes of various ſizes and conſtructions, illuſtrated by ſelect obſervations; by Dr. Herſchel.

V. A ſecond appendix to the improved ſolution of a problem in phyſical aſtronomy, inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1798, containing ſome farther remarks and improved formulæ for computing the co-efficients A and B, by which the arithmetical work is conſiderably ſhortened and facilitated; by the Rev. John Hellins, B. D.

VI. Account of a peculiarity in the diſtribution of the arteries ſent to the limbs of ſlow-moving animals, together with ſome other ſimilar facts. In a letter from Mr. Anthony Carliſle, ſurgeon, to John Symmons, eſq. The animal on which theſe experiments were tried was the Maucauco, or *Lemur tardi gradus* of Linneus; the peculiarity of arrangement is in the axillary arteries, and in the iliacs. "Theſe veſſels, at their entrance into the upper and lower limbs, are ſuddenly divided into a number of equalized cylinders, which occaſionally anaſtomoſe with each other. They are excluſively diſtributed on the muſcles, whilſt the arteries ſent to all parts of the body, excepting the limbs, divide in the uſual arboreſcent form; and even thoſe arteries of the limbs which are employed upon ſubſtances not muſcular branch off like the common blood-veſſels. I counted 23 of theſe cylinders, parallel to each other, about the middle of the upper arm, and 17 in the inguinal faſciculus. In the *bradypus didactylus*, or Great Armſloth, there were 42 ſuch cylinders on the ſuperficies of the brachial faſciculus. The effect of this peculiar diſpoſition of the arteries in the limbs of theſe ſlow-moving quadrupeds will be that of retarding the velocity of the blood, which, it is well known, moves quicker in the arteries near the heart than in the remote branches, and the frequent communications in the cylinders in the ſloth muſt produce eddies which will retard the progreſs of the fluid. It may be difficult to determine whether the ſlow movement of the blood ſent to theſe muſcles be a ſubordinate convenience to other primary cauſes of their ſlow contraction, or whether it be of itſelf the immediate and principal cauſe." The facts at preſent aſcertained relative to muſcular motion do not authorize Mr. C. to treat decidedly of the ſhare which the vaſcular ſyſtem holds in the operation of muſcular contraction. Certain it is that a larger proportion of arteries is ſent to the muſcles of quadrupeds than to the ordinary ſubſtances; and the extreme redneſs of theſe organs ſhews that their axillaries are of a large diameter. A greater degree of redneſs is alſo obſervable in thoſe muſcles of the ſame animals which are moſt frequently called into action. Mr. C. has not yet met with any arrangement of blood-veſſels analogous to thoſe deſcribed, except in the carotid artery of the lion, perhaps ſubſervient to the long-continued exertion of the muſcles of his jaws whilſt holding a powerful animal till it is wearied out by ineffectual ſtruggles. It is believed, alſo, that animals which chew the cud have a plexus of arteries in the neck, analogous to the *rete mirabile*; but this has not been verified in all, but is under experiment.

VII. Outlines of experiments and enquiries reſpecting ſound and light; by Thomas Young, M.D.

VIII. Obſervations on the effects which take place from the deſtruction of the membrana tympani of the ear; by Mr. Aſtley Cooper, in a letter to Everard Home, eſq. by whom ſome remarks are added. From two caſes here recited it has been found that the loſs of the membrana tympani in both ears, far from producing total deafneſs, occaſions only a ſlight diminution of the powers of hearing; and that, in caſes where it has been deſtroyed, the air is capable of acting with ſufficient force upon the ſtapes to communicate vibration to it, and to produce, on the internal

internal organ, the neceſſary effect for perfect hearing.

IX. Experiments and obſervations on the light which is ſpontaneouſly emitted, with ſome degree of permanency, from various bodies; by Nathanael Hulme. Theſe are, marine animals, both living and dead, the fleſh of quadrupeds, ſeveral inſects, and rotten wood. Light is incorporated with the whole ſubſtance of marine fiſhes. Some bodies or ſubſtances have a power of extinguiſhing ſpontaneous light, others of preſerving it, when applied to them; when it is extinguiſhed it is not loſt, but may be revived by the moſt ſimple means. It is rendered more vivid by motion; is not accompanied by any degree of ſenſible heat, diſcoverable by a thermometer; cold diminiſhes it; heat increaſes and gradually extinguiſhes it.

X. Account of a ſeries of experiments undertaken with a view of decompoſing muriatic acid; by Mr. William Henry.

XI. Edward Howard, eſq. on a new fulminating mercury.

PART II.

XII. Dr. William Hyde Wollaſton on double images cauſed by atmoſpherical refraction.

XIII. Dr. Herſchel's inveſtigation of the powers of priſmatic colours to heat and illuminate objects, with remarks that prove the different refrangibility of radiant heat; to which is added, an enquiry into the method of viewing the ſun advertently with teleſcopes of large apertures and high magnifying powers.

XIV. His experiments on the refrangibility of the inviſible rays of the ſun.

XV. His experiments on the ſolar and terreſtrial rays that occaſion heat, with a comparative view of the laws to which light and heat, or rather the rays which occaſion them, are ſubject, in order to determine whether they are the ſame or different.

XVI. Chemical experiments on zoophytes, with ſome obſervations on the component parts of membrane; by Charles Hatchett, eſq.

XVII. On the electricity excited by the mere contact of conducting ſubſtances of different kinds; in a letter from Mr. Alexander Volta, profeſſor of natural hiſtory in the Univerſity of Pavia, to Sir Joſeph Banks.

XVIII. Some obſervations on the head of the *Ornitherynchus paradoxus*, by Everard Home. An aquatic quadruped, with a beak like a duck, and grinding teeth.

A IIId part is announced, to complete the volume.

145. *The Hiſtory of* Bath. *By the Rev.* Richard Warner.

AT the head of his work appears the head of its author; not the pedeſtrian traveller we have accompanied through the wilds and faſtneſſes of Wales, but the ſmart jemmy Bath preacher, who puts himſelf under the protection of the Prince of Wales, and forgets the ſubſcribers who enabled him to bring forth this hiſtory, not uninforming nor unpleaſing, if we except certain peculiarities of ſtyle, ſuch as the *preſence* of a Roman burying-place at Walcot. At any rate this Hiſtory of Bath is more to the purpoſe than the Hiſtory of Briſtol, which was calculated only to under-prop the Rowleio-Chattertonian fictions, and muſt by this time have died with its author, as the legend of Brute and Bladud ſhould have become extinct with Mr. Wood; but, as it helps out a joke or a page, e'en let it ſtand.

The Britiſh or Belgic hiſtory of Bath being diſpatched in 16 pages, we come to the Roman part of the ſtory, which, except what we glean from Solinus, muſt ſpeak for itſelf in what Antiquaries call *ſupellex nummaria et lapidea*, coins and inſcriptions, and the intereſting foundations of the Roman baths, which after a few weeks expoſure gave way to modern buildings; but theſe are here introduced, with a few common obſervations daintily diſhed up; and of a temple of Minerva, aſcribed to Agricola *becauſe* Domitian was childiſhly devoted to the worſhip of that goddeſs. We ſhould have liked to know who is the preſent poſſeſſor of that female buſt found in Bath, engraved by Muſgrave and Horſley. (p. 29.) *Luna*, we are told (p. 32) was a favourite *intelligence* with the Romans. To a vigorous imagination the upper half of an equeſtrian ſtatue will exhibit *Geta*: and the name *Aquæ Solis*, in Antonine's Itinerary, implies a ſolemn dedication of theſe waters to *Apollo Medicus*, and an altar with the figures of Jupiter and Hercules *Bibax* repreſent Diocleſian and Maximian, who aſſumed the *names* of theſe deities, but *without any epithet*, and ſuch a faculty will even introduce Caraufius, in his Chlamys, with

with the rude and scarcely distinguished carving at the base of the pediment mistaken for a *dolphin*, but more probably the ornament common in such places. *Peregrinus* on another inscription does not mean a *stranger*, but a proper name.

Of the Saxon and Danish period we have more historic certainty. "The *military* history of Bath to the 14th century" occupies sect. VI. but with a hasty leap from Edward III. to James I. and another greater stride, from the Revolution to 1715 and 1798. The inscription and relief mentioned p. 68, engraved pl. III. 3, is probably *sepulchral*, and seems to convey a different reading. John de Villula's tomb would be rather in his cathedral at Wells, where he is expressly said to have been buried. (p. 112.) "Strongly tainted with Jacobite principles, a numerous junto, which subsisted at Bath in the early part of the present century, secretly befriended the cause of the Pretender, and, when the rebellion burst out in 1715, took very active measures to aid the insurrection that was then fomenting in the Western counties. We are concerned to relate, that a well-known literary character, who blended the merits of an elaborate historian with the profession of a divine, made a conspicuous figure in this confederacy; Mr. Carte, the minister at that time of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul. With his privity, and probably under his direction, an extensive plot had been hatched and matured, and a quantity of arms collected in the house of one Ferguson, of Bath; but the vigilance of Government detected this nest of vipers before their machinations could be carried into execution; and Mr. C. was content to save his neck, and escape from those who were sent to apprehend the conspirators, by leaping out of a window dressed in his canonicals." (p. 98.) From Dr. Harrington.

Sect. III. contains the ecclesiastical history of Bath; the abbey and bishoprick. Sect. IV. the civil history to the reign of Elizabeth, who granted the present charter. The city was represented in parliament in that of Edward I. Sect. V. contains the modern history of Bath, with a plan of the city, 1717, and another later, *undated*; account of the three parishes and the out-parish of Walcot; the four city chapels, and the poor's church at Walcot: ch. IV. hospitals and charitable institutions; ch. V. the public baths. Sect. II. c. V. treats of the corporation, courts of judicature, police, and internal state of Bath: ch. II. the amusements of Bath. Sect. III. ch. I. Natural history of Bath and its environs. A list of publications on the waters amounts to 39, from 1620 to 1800. (p. 377—380). Ch. II. Mineralogy and fossilogy.

The work concludes with an appendix of original deeds, &c. with a plate of fac-similes of some of them.

The plates are, three plans; a general view of Bath; view of the Royal Crescent; West end of the abbey church; the baths as in 1676; Pump-room; Guildhall; fac-similes; two plates of Roman antiquities.

The Roman antiquities of Bath, by the same author, are reviewed in our vol. LXIX. p. 319.

146. *A Journey into* Cornwall, *through the Counties of* Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, *and* Devon; *interspersed with Remarks, moral, historical, literary, and political. By* George Lipscombe.

IN the rage for *journeying* over our native country we "see men as trees walking." This traveller's preliminary chapter, "an essay on descriptive writing, eloquence, learning, wit," affords a specimen of what we are to expect from this journey, which begins at Portsmouth and ends in London, and is interspersed with the severest strictures on all ranks and classes of persons and buildings. The country-seats in the environs of London are "ill constructed, ridiculous habitations, miserably stuck together by *narrow-minded* citizens. Among them we meet with all the nonsense and absurdity which unbounded folly, aided by the assistance of wealth, can possibly have contrived — efforts even disgraceful to the vulgar heads which gave them birth." (p. 356.) The poor in some parts of the country are branded with "brutal ignorance," and "the *narrow-minded* boor," with "almost inexterminable stupidity;" and the church at Ringwood is only remarkable for "the illiterate nonsense that abounds on the grave-stones." After this, have not we a right to expect the correctest language and most polished style? Instead of which, we hear of "turf verdant as eternal spring" (p. 79); and, for sunset, "the glorious luminary

luminary of day deſcended with awe-ful, ſilent grandeur, till, on a ſudden, reſting, as it were, for a moment, on the boſom of the mighty waters, it *embraced* the tremendous deep, and entered into the *vaſt palace of darkneſs*." If we ſeek for hiſtorical information, we ſhall find ourſelves miſled by the monument of *Wolſey* among other biſhops, in Wincheſter cathedral, "in their *full habits*. Theſe great men, as well as Wykeham, *Eddington*, *Fox*, and *Gardner*, lie on marble tombs, in fine oratories, ornamented with Gothic ſpire-work, reaching up to the roof of the church. The ſkeleton of Alfred was ſuppoſed to be found in the ruins of Hyde abbey, nearly entire, with a braſs buckle and ring. (See Archæol. XIII. 309, and our vol. LXX. p. 1068.) Mr. Milner, a Roman Catholic prieſt, has made a very intereſting collection of coins and antique curioſities diſcovered in the neighbourhood. In Saliſbury cathedral are monuments of Knights Templars, who *fell* in the *time of the Cruſades*." (p. 59.) "There is a *brown marble* in memory of Lord Stourton." (p. 60.) "Among other improvements *three* ſmall chapels have been added to the choir." (p. 62.) *One* has been added, and *two* taken away. "In the Council-houſe is a picture of Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's college, Oxford." (p. 65.) "Wolſey's firſt preferment was Lymington, to which he was preſented by the Marquis of Dorſet*ſhire*." (p. 79.) "There is a monument, in a nich of the South wall of Wimborne church, of ſome *eccentric* perſon, who was determined, as tradition ſays, to be interred neither in the church nor out of it. He certainly took the only method of accompliſhing his wimſical deſign, by being buried in the ſituation in which his tomb ſtands." (p. 92.) A good ſtory for a ſexton to tell to a flippant traveller; ſuch forms of monuments are not unfrequent. Mr. L. wants to be informed that *Dacorum* is as common as Danorum; and that Lord Fitz Peters, a general who *ſerved* and *died in France*, deſired to be buried near his royal maſter, was neither contemporary with, nor ſervant to, Ethelred. It muſt therefore paſs as "only a conjecture of the writer's own." (p. 95.)

John de Beaufort was not marquis of Dorſet*ſhire*, nor were the atchievements or trophies over tombs derived from the Roman gladiators. (pp. 96, 97.) Perhaps one of Mr. L.'s moſt juſt remarks is the total want of correſpondence of the houſe at Milton abbey with the fine Gothic remains of the abbey contiguous. "It has no reſemblance to that kind of architecture, except in the form of the windows" (p. 111), and theſe are of the very lateſt ſtyle; nor is the *chapel* the remaining *body* of the *abbey* (p. 116), but all that remains of the abbey-*church*; and we doubt if the preſent *altar* was the *monument* of an abbot diſcovered a few years ago. (p. 116.) The painted figure of a woman with a bird was not King Athelſtan's *mother*, but his *queen-conſort*. Qu. if the Scriptures were firſt tranſlated into the Saxton language in that king's reign? (p. 118) and if the village of Dur*wich* ſhould not be Dur*weſton*? Sherborne church, ſo far from "falling infinitely ſhort of what its external appearance ſeems to promiſe" (p. 126), that it is one of the moſt beautiful and beſt kept buildings of its kind; and the two brothers on one monument were neither Harcey nor perhaps *D'Arcy*, but *Horſey*, an antient family in theſe parts; nor is there any more truth in the *mortification* ſaid to have been expreſſed in the red vein of Lord Digby's marble ſtatue, than in the prick of a pin in Lady Ruſſel's finger in Weſtminſter abbey. Here is a monument of the *Fitz-James's* family; and in the ſame chapel the figure of an *abbot*. At Hinton St. George Mr. L. noticed neither the manſion ſpoiled by modern improvement, nor the *capital* ſeries of family-portraits, which ſeem to have eſcaped moſt of our touriſts. At Exeter our author firſt makes the diſcovery of a lion *couchant* at the feet of a knight, "which *muſt*," ſays he, "have been his *creſt*" (p. 157); and he adopts the ſilly tradition of Sir Peter Carew having had *ſeventeen* wives, becauſe "there certainly are ſeventeen coats of arms *affixed* to his tomb." (p. 157.) Thus does the credulity which he cenſures in the "narrow-minded boor and untutored ruſtick" take poſſeſſion of him in theſe inſtances; and in none, perhaps, ſo ſtrongly as *Cheriton croſs*, whoſe uſe and age he cannot for his life aſcertain. (p. 163). He ſeems to have juſt eſpied the grooves for the portcullis at Trematon caſtle (p. 205); and he miſtakes the buildings on Roch rock, which were a chapel or hermitage, for a *lighthouſe*, or *place*

of

of security, to overlook the country. In the grounds at Mount Edgecumbe is this inscription to the famous *pig*:

"*Porco fidissimo* Cupidini,
Hic tumulus inscribitur."

And in a temple, along with the busts of Homer, Virgil, and Milton, "a *fine imitation of bronze*, in the statue of a negro." (p. 220.) Mr. L. has, however, given the first description in print of Lord Camelford's seat at *Boconnoc*, and a list of the family-pictures, and of the steam-engines to carry off the water from the tin-mines at *Mevagissey*. It cost 20,000l.; requires 72 bushels of coals in 24 hours; raises 63 gallons of water at every stroke, and performs 14 of these motions every minute.

In the house at Port Eliot is a fine collection of old paintings, which were *found in the abbey of St. Germain's, at the Reformation*. They are on Scripture subjects, and in good preservation. (p. 284.) In the saloon is the only original painting now in England, and perhaps extant, of the celebrated John Hampden *, dated 1643. In the account of Cornwall and the Western parts of Devon Mr. L. is more particular than any other traveller who has fallen in our way. His "Conclusion" defies the severity of Criticism; and he "resigns his pen with a consciousness that not a line which he has written can wound the feelings of the most delicately sensible."—It is time for us to take leave of Mr. L. whom we shall have occasion to review in his professional character, and who threatened the corporation of Warwick with detecting their abuse of their charter—but gave up his design for want of encouragement to pursue it.

147. *The History of* Helvetia; *containing the Rise and Progress of the* Helvetic *Republick to the Middle of the Fifteenth Century. By* Francis Hare Naylor, *Esq. In Two Volumes.*

IN his preface Mr. N. tells us, the greater part of this publication was ready for the press before he was apprized of Mr. Planta's intention of treating the same subject, being written during his residence in Italy; but no sooner did he see his "Helvetic Confederacy" advertised than he laid down his pen, determined to wait for the appearance of that work before he finally decided upon the destiny of his own. Finding, however, that Mr. P's view of things differed materially from his, and that they frequently considered the same object in an opposite light, he saw no reason to abandon his plan. He has selected the most brilliant æra of the Helvetic history. Much remains to be said. The Burgundian and Italian wars, the progress of the Reformation, the triumph of truth, and the decay of patriotism, afford an ample field for the historian, even should he decline to enter upon that aweful period when the Alpine valleys ceased—perhaps for ever—to be the abode of Freedom and Happiness. With respect to his future intentions, the publick may possibly look for some information, but he is as yet unable to give it. By their decision he will regulate his own. Should he, however, discontinue his pursuit, it will not be from want of materials. A long residence on the Continent afforded him an opportunity of following the revolutions of Switzerland and Italy through all their maze of horrors. Papers too of the utmost importance are probably within his reach. Yet he scarce knows how to trust his feelings; nor does he think the present moment the most proper to treat so delicate a subject. He would wish to be thought impartial; but in what he undertakes he is resolved to be just."

Mr. N. writes in an agreeable, unaffected style, not overcharging his details with characters or reflections.

Chap. I. gives a view of Helvetia before the time of Cæsar, and after it was subdued by the Romans, and overrun by the Burgundians and Alemanni.

Chap. II. Charlemagne's sketch of manners during the 8th and 9th centuries. Salic and Ripuarian codes.

Chap. III. Carlovingian race. Helvetia united to the German empire.

Chap. IV. View of society during the 13th century.

Chap. V. Rodolphus of Hapsburg. Albert, his unpopular government. William Tell. The Austrian government overturned.

Chap. VI. Assassination of Albert. Battle of Morgarten. Truce with Austria. Death of Leopold. Affairs of Italy.

Chap. VII. General spirit of discontent. Confederacy. League of the nobles. Battle of Laupen.

Chap.

* If we believe Mr. Granger, there is no authentic picture of Hampden, though there are engravings from two which pass for such.

Chap. VIII. Frederick of Auſtria. Albert of Auſtria. Affairs of Zuric.

Vol. II. chap. IX. General view of the confederacy. Siege of Zuric. Death of Albert. War between Berne and the Biſhop of Bâle.

Chap. X. Death and character of the Emperor. Progreſs of literature. Schiſms in the church. Battle of Sempach.

Chap. XI. Battle of Næfels. Truce with Auſtria. General view of the confederacy.

Chap. XII. War with Appenzel.

Chap. XIII. Internal affairs of Switzerland. Acquiſitions made by the different cantons. The Swiſs carry their arms beyond the St. Gothard. Diſputes with the Duke of Milan. Sigiſmund, Emperor, corruptions of the Papal government. Origin of the hierarchy. Council of Piſa.

Chap. XIV. Council of Conſtance. Abdication and flight of the Pope. Frederick quits Conſtance; is put under the bann of the empire. War againſt Auſtria. Frederick ſubmits. John depoſed. Martin elected. The council diſſolved. John Hus and Jerom of Prague.

Chap. XV. Inſurrection in the Valais. War with the Duke of Milan. Battle of St. Paul. Troubles in Appenzel. The Rhætian league.

Chap. XVI. Council of Bâle. Eugenius IV. Union of the Greek and Latin churches. Huſſites. View of manners during the 15th century.

Singular expreſſions: "By degrees they *endorſed* the cuiraſs, and led their vaſſals in perſon to the field." (p. 55.) "The *elegant* mythology of Rome." (ibid.)

We are not aware of the decided rejection of every thing that was *Roman*, and, with it, all remains of taſte and literature. (p. 56.)

"In the firſt part of this work we have viewed the Helvetic people in a ſituation which muſt engage the ſympathy of every benevolent mind. For, what ſublimer ſpectacle can this world afford than the ſtruggles of Valour in the cauſe of Independence? With progreſſive pleaſure have we followed them from the field of Rutli, and the defile of Morgarten, to the eſtabliſhment of the grand federative UNION between the eight cantons. We have examined their conduct with minute attention during the noble conteſt. We have beheld whole armies of mercenaries put to flight by a handful of men who had nothing to ſupport them but the love of liberty. While all the reſources and all the efforts of Auſtria ſerved only to ſhew the folly of attempting to ſubjugate a nation, which is firmly determined to be free.

"Such was the proud and happy deſtiny of the Swiſs, ſo long as their boſoms glowed with the pure flame of patriotiſm, and labour and induſtry gave health and vigour to their bodies. But, while their reſiſtleſs courage has excited our warmeſt admiration, we have, in the progreſs of our labours, found cauſe to mourn a ſad reverſe of manners. By gradations ſcarcely perceptible we have ſeen the nations of Helvetia declining from that primæval ſimplicity and ſpotleſs integrity which gave dignity to the human character. Their virtues were the offspring of poverty. And the cares and ſpeculations of ſucceſsful commerce they daily vanquiſhed, till they left only a wreck behind. *An extenſive trade gave birth to that degrading ſelfiſhneſs which cloſes the heart to every finer feeling. From thence two aroſe that contracted ſpirit of party which is ſo fatal to all free conſtitutions, and which even the ſturdy fabrick of monarchical government is ſcarcely ſtrong enough to reſiſt.* Theſe were the corroding evils that ſapped the foundations of Helvetic freedom, and menaced the confederacy with more imminent ruin than either the intrigues or the armies of Auſtria. Even during the moſt flouriſhing period of their well-earned proſperity we have beheld internal jealouſies and diſſentions ariſing between the different ſtates. What a melancholy proſpect does ſuch a ſcene afford for all human inſtitutions! ſince a government, founded upon the nobleſt principles of virtue, and connected by the moſt enlarged views of general utility, was not proof againſt the ſeductions of wealth!

"Should we ever reſume our pen, a leſs pleaſing ſubject remains to be diſcuſſed. In the ſequel of Helvetic hiſtory the human character appears under a more common form—the votary of intereſt—and the victim of every diſcordant paſſion. For the preſent, however, we leave Helvetia in the enjoyment of happineſs which has ſeldom been the lot of mortality. Rhætia was at length united with Glaris. The Appenzellers were rewarded for their generous ſtruggle by the friendſhip and

alliance

alliance of the confederates. The juriſdiction of Uri extended to the South ſide of the St. Gothard, and filled the puſillanimous minds of the Italian deſpots with terror and diſmay. Schivetz, deſervedly venerated as the parent of Helvetic liberty, was equally the dread and admiration of the ſurrounding nations; while Unterwalden was remarkable for its rigid adherence to all thoſe antient virtues which animated the founders of the Helvetic league. By the acquiſition of independence both Zug and Glaris had obtained the ultimate object of their wiſhes; and, by their integrity, their courage, and their moderation, they rendered themſelves worthy of ſo great a bleſſing. An extenſive commerce, the child of Freedom, had given wealth and proſperity to Lucerne, Berne, and Zuric, which the energy of their councils, and the courage of their troops, ſeemed likely to maintain. Such is the picture that Helvetia preſented at this happy moment to the aſtoniſhed world. Monarchies and commonwealths have riſen and diſappeared with alternate glory and decay. They teach us the vanity of all human purſuits. They exhibit the chimeras of Ambition in their real light. The mightieſt nations that ever ſwayed the ſceptre of the world are loſt and gone. Some have crumbled away by the progreſſive attacks of enfeebling Luxury, or by the corroding hand of Time; while others have been cruſhed by the ſuperior force of a more powerful and more barbarous people. Such a ſpectacle is grand and terrific, and prepares a contemplative mind for that aweful day when this globe itſelf ſhall diſſolve amid the general wreck of Nature; when the wildeſt proſpects of Ambition, the moſt ſplendid theories of Philoſophy, and the proudeſt monuments of Art, ſhall be as if they had never been.

"It is not with the rule and compaſs that we can eſtimate the happineſs and the glory of a nation. It is by the ſublimity of his ideas, and the energy of his conduct, that man attains to glory. In this point of view the little ſtates of Greece were infinitely ſuperior to the moſt potent of the Aſiatic deſpots. A band of robbers and outlaws, aſſembled under the command of Romulus, gave laws to the ſubjugated world. And, in our days, we have ſeen three millions of inhabitants, diſperſed over the immenſe continent of America, reſiſting all the treaſure and all the power of Britain.

"The heroic period of Helvetic liberty (a period which will bear a compariſon with the proudeſt annals of any nation) ended at the peace with Auſtria, which is termed the 50 years truce. That was indeed the golden age of the Confederacy. Peace and Union at home—Reſpectability abroad. Their commerce extenſive, their manufactures flouriſhing. Their towns embelliſhed, their government ſtrengthened. Nor were theſe bleſſings the reſult of artful intrigues or of deep-laid policy, but the ſpontaneous growth of republican virtue; of virtue which raiſed the foundations of the Helvetic league to a ſtandard with the moſt celebrated heroes that Hiſtory can boaſt, and which preſerved the nation in peace and proſperity ſo long as LIBERTY AND UNION WERE THE BULWARKS OF THE CONSTITUTION." (II. 390—394.)

148. *The Beauties of* Wiltſhire *diſplayed, in ſtatiſtical, hiſtorical, and deſcriptive Sketches; interſperſed with Anecdotes of the Arts. In Two Volumes.*

THIS work is dedicated to the Earl of Radnor, by John Britton, a native of Chippenham, in this county, who, we have no doubt, conſiders it as a ſpecimen of *fine* writing, or he could not, after extolling the topographical character as Cicero does his Orator, and acknowledging the "limited extent of his own abilities," and the "imperfection of theſe ſketches," which yet contain much original information, and which to his judgment ſeems both informing and intereſting, proceed with ſuch a paragraph as the following. "The maxims of Wiſdom can only be *elicited* by the *generalization* of individual obſervations." Pref. p. viii. He goes on to obſerve, that "the predominant characteriſticks of every county naturally excite a peculiar aſſociation of ideas; thus, in contemplating Wilts, we generally reflect on its extenſive plains, its Druidical *character*, its cloathing manufactures, and its elegant ſeats." (p. ix.) He ſays, he "can truly affirm that he has peruſed every public deſcription of the county, and examined ſeveral MSS. in the Bodleian library and other repoſitories; he has likewiſe conſulted *many* learned antiquaries, and particularly *regarded* their advice and obſervations. Lord Cheſterfield has obſerved, that firſt appearances have a powerful effect with the majority

majority of mankind, and that primary impreſſions are commonly very laſting. The advice contained in theſe ſentiments it would have been imprudent to neglect; I have therefore endeavoured to render the preſent performance both reſpectable in appearance and handſome in embelliſhment. In theſe particulars I believe no purchaſer can reaſonably aſſert that his money was ill beſtowed." (p. xi.) Mr. B. acknowledges the Marquis of Lanſdown as the firſt prompter of this work; and his obligations to Mr. Cunnington, of Heyteſbury, Dr. Maton, Mr. T. Davis, Lord Arundel of Wardour, Mr. Beckford, Rev. T. Leman, Rev. W. Coxe, and Mr. Wyndham, Mr. William Owen, P. C. Methuen, Edward King, R. P. Knight and Joſeph Smith, eſqrs. Meſſrs. R. Philips, Gaby, and Sadler, Nichols, Price, Ellis, and Brayley*, Repton, Naſh, Crockers of Frome, and Storer the engraver. He has republiſhed Mr. Wyndham's plan for a Hiſtory of the County, which Mr. B. thinks might be made *complete and copious* in four volumes; and he would engage to get the drawings and engravings executed in three years, in a manner *ſuperior to any thing ever hitherto performed in a county hiſtory*;" and if Mr. W. would ſolicit a few of his *literary friends* to aſſemble for the *expreſs purpoſe* of conſulting upon this work, Mr. B. is confident that a prompt determination would be the reſult.

His work opens with *another* preface of two pages, and is marked too ſtrongly with the turgidity of modern writers. Beſides perpetually-repeated profeſſions of impartiality, good-nature, and humanity, intermixed with free cenſures of other travellers, not always unmerited, though guarded by ſubmiſſive and tender caution, his ſtyle abounds with improper terms; ſuch as, "arts flouriſhing *beneath*" (p. 4); "ſufferings *dependent* on confuſion" (p. 5). Of the beauties of fine writing ſee a notable inſtance at Saliſbury plain (p. 20), and the ingenious diſcuſſion of the circulation of Roman coins and Engliſh guineas (p. 22). "Joſiah Lane tranſ*fixed* ſome of the romantic ſcenes of Salvator Roſa into Engliſh ground" (p. 251). Should it not be "tranſ*ferred*?" *Pictorial* ſketches (II. 188). P. 8, l. antep. for *ſiill*, r. *till*. P. 24, for *Mr.* r. *Sir William* Blackſtone. P. 106, l. 2, dele *the* before Caprea. P. 110, l. 18, r. Filibien. P. 118, n. l. 1, Newbergenſis. P. 135, l. 15, for Benedi*cite*, r. Benedi*ctine* order. P. 163, 16, another *kind*, qu. *bird*? P. 165, l. 4 and 5, for Poppeæ, r. Poppea. P. 200, l. 5, for Diana of *Noticos*, r. Diana *Valentinois* P. 311, l. antep. for Kilma*n*ton, in *Dorſet*ſhire, r. Kilmington, in *Devon*ſhire. For *Virgo Veſtalis* (II. 193), read a *veſtal virgin*; and dele *Marum* after Bucephalus Alexandri. "That Wiltſhire is hardly noticed in the ſcanty records tranſmitted to us from the meagre pages of the antient hiſtorians" (p. 7) is owing to its extenſive plains being thinly peopled. The "population, originating with the numerous workmen employed in the various branches of extenſive trade, is at preſent vaſt and increaſing." "The dimenſions of the county ſeem to be determined, by Mr. Davies's Agricultural Survey, to be 54 miles by 34." 150,000 lambs at leaſt are produced and fed yearly in South Wiltſhire only; the Summer ſtock of ſheep in that diſtrict is little (if any) ſhort of 500,000 (p. 17).

Mr. B. ſays, p. 38, that a plate, called a "figure of Aleſia," is given in the 4to account of Old Sarum, from which Dr. Stukeley appears to have derived his ideas of the circular ſtreets, equidiſtant towers, &c. of Old Sarum. This 4to account was publiſhed after the Doctor's death; ſo that, *grammatically* ſpeaking, Mr. B. muſt mean that the Doctor borrowed from the figure of Aleſia, which was publiſhed in the *variorum* edition of Cæſar's Commentaries, Leyden, 1713, and perhaps copied from an older.

P. 76, we have an account of Humphry *Beckham*, ſtatuary and carver, of Saliſbury, born 1583, died 1671, apprenticed to *Roſgrave*, carver, of the ſame place. Both have eſcaped Lord Orford. We cannot blame this writer for ſuch falſe orthography as ſcite and ſirname, when we ſee it in better writers, but on what poſſible authority we are yet to learn; nor for writing Holingſhed, when we have cenſured his betters for ſpeaking of *Sir* William Campden.

P. 89. In the grand jury room is a portrait of Sir *Thomas White*, a benefactor

* "In conjunction with this gentleman I have commenced a topographical work, under the title of "Beauties of England and Wales," which, with the communications of friends, and aid of *good* embelliſhments, &c. we hope to make both valuable and intereſting." See ſtrictures on it, p. 319.

factor to the city. We notice this because portraits of him are rare, and their originality doubtful.

When we consider who are the real authors of the *misery*, *disaffection*, and *want*, ascribed to the peasantry of Wiltshire, we feel inclined to dispense with the severe inuendos in the note in p. 92. It is not possible for us to doubt that the monopolizing spirit of the farmers lays the foundation of those miseries which another set of men, not less criminal, foment into disaffection, as if not individuals but government itself were to blame. If the scarcity were not *artificial*, whence, we would ask, does it arise, that the necessaries of life are abundantly purchaseable to all who can bring money to market? Inclosures near great towns are the surest means of cutting off supplies; for, while wastes were open, and small farms existed, it was in the power of the peasantry to raise a supply of various articles of provision, which the wealthy monopolist cares not about; but, while he enjoys the luxuries his purse can purchase, his labourer and cottager have neither meat, drink, nor lodging. The luxurious spirit of a few individuals sanctions these encroachments on the happiness of the community; and, while it converts arable and pasture into streets and squares, cares not who feels the want of fields in their original productive state. "Thus does the fate of places resemble the fortunes of individuals; the aggrandisement of one takes from the fair proportion of another. A case rather similar, though upon a more magnificent scale, is the *monstrous enlargement* of the *metropolis*, the overgrown head of the kingdom." (p. 131.)

P. 116. How is the *acquittal* of the murderer of Dr. Raleigh to "operate as a *warning example* to living revolutionists, and deter them from concerting, in word or deed, those horrors which certainly await anarchy and rebellion?"

P. 116. "How strange that such a *gross* error should pass unperceived" in the last edition of the *Britannia* as that Henry III. should be said to build a palace in which Henry II. held a council! How much stranger that such an error should pass unperceived in the "Beauties of Wiltshire," p. 122, that "a passage in Hearne's curious discourses asserts that Edward the Martyr had been hunting in Clarendon forest on the day that he was assassinated by the orders of his mother-in-law!" The passage is in vol. II. p. 312, but not truly cited; for Mr. Agarde there says, that "St. Edward, returning from hunting in the forest of Clarendon, beside Sarisbury, and coming to visit his mother-in-law, was by her order slain," not, as Mr. B. represents it, "on the same day;" not to mention that all our historians cited by Mr. Hutchins, I. 281, expressly say he had been hunting in a *wood* near *Wareham*. Nor is it less wonderful that our editor should let pass the gigantic stature of 14 feet, affirmed by Sir Thomas Elyot without an apostrophe of three!!!

P. 137. Mr. B. supplies the omission of carpet-manufactories in all our Encyclopediæ The first carpet was made at Wilton by Duffory, a Frenchman, lately dead, brought over by the present Earl of Pembroke's grandfather. Some partners obtained an exclusive patent, which was evaded by others at Kidderminster, by the alteration of a single word. Mr. Young says, in 1767 a journeyman's wages were but from 10 to 12s. a week, and only about 60 or 80 employed. They now can earn from 1l. 11s. 6d. to 2l. 2s. a week, and above 1000 persons are employed.

In the description of Wilton and its collection Mr. B. has been assisted by R. P. Knight, esq. Mr. Thomas Philips, an artist engaged some time in the house, and Mr. Coxe. The Egyptian statues in niches on each side of the entrance, said to be of black marble, are only veneered with a kind of slate, and appear to be much damaged by the weather. Mr. Dallaway says, of the Venus taking the thorn out of her foot, the attitude is more easy than that of the same subject at Florence, &c. &c.; but Mr. B. was "assured by a skilful artist, and convinced by ocular demonstration, that it possesses *no merit*, either in expression, contour, or execution. Its situation, in the open court, is a proof of its inferiority in the estimation of the collector." (p. 157.) Of the Amazonian queen Mr. B. says, "the right breast is chipped off." (p. 159.) Cary Creed represents it entire, and covered with drapery. What Mr. B. by an error of the press (p. 161), calls "Marcus Antonimus the *Orator*," is, in Creed's plate, M. Anthony, when in Egypt, with a crocodile at his feet.

"The surface of the bust of Marcus Modius so nearly resembles the texture of

of the human skin that I can scarcely refrain from believing its being *cast*, the chissel being hardly competent to *its production*." (p. 168.) *Mapheus* (Massei) at Verona pronounced the boustrophedon inscription on the sacrifice of Mantheus to Jupiter to be modern, "the letters being too new and too regular to be of equal date with the sculpture; the *alpha* and *delta* correspond with no alphabet; and the stops at the end of words are not to be found in real antique inscriptions; the phraseology differs from the Latin and Greek; and *Mantheus* is a name unknown in antiquity." (p. 176.) The description of Wilton house concludes with general observations; and similar ones introduce that of *Fonthill*, where Mr. B. with pleasure sees a place assigned to artists of our own nation as well as to foreigners. The account of the pictures and grounds, including a critique on Gilpin's errors, occupy near 40 pages, and is thus concluded: "Fonthill abbey hath excited much curiosity, from the prominence of its situation and the secrecy of its execution. I know a particular account would be extremely interesting, and am sorry that I cannot at present furnish this *desideratum*, Mr. Beckford having judiciously determined to keep it secret from the public eye till *entirely* completed. If seen in its different stages of progressive improvement, surrounded with scaffolding, stones, and workmen, its real character would be injured, for no two persons would agree in their descriptions; besides, the admission of visitors would obstruct the artificers, and retard the work. When finished, it is intended to be opened for public inspection *." (p. 249.)

We are next conducted to *Wardour* castle, and its hall, 30 feet by 24, and 24 high, leading to the grand staircase, which cannot be viewed without admiration; and many persons of taste and science have declared that it is the handsomest piece of architectural ornament in the kingdom — the *whole* producing the most beautiful *coup d'œil* our traveller ever beheld. We cannot, however, forgive him the sallies of pertness of modern travellers respecting "the embellishments of this mansion being associated with ideas of religion." (p. 255.) It is a scene of far more interest than that before described; the pictures and the ruins are objects of curiosity and regard. The castle was built in the style of Lulworth, and about the same time. Entertaining anecdotes are next given of Giles Hussey, who spent much of his time, and left some portraits, at Wardour, but they are almost marred by a flippant introduction. Here we are at a loss to know how "Danini was employed to *decorate* the cathedral of Lincoln," not recollecting any painting there except the altar-piece, which, if we mistake not, was the work of a foreign master, presented by the then dean.

The Monthly Miscellany and Mr. Arthur Young are with us no authority.

"Ashcombe, the seat of the Hon. James Everard Arundel, uncle and heir-apparent to Lord Arundel, is situated about six miles South of Wardour. The following description of this singularly-sequestered abode, written by H. P. Wyndham, esq. is so peculiarly appropriate and exact that I shall make no apology for introducing it. The singular peculiarity of the situation of this seat has scarcely a parallel in the kingdom. I shall attempt to rescue this enchanting spot from oblivion, and give some idea of the situation. Ashcombe gives a name to the Ward Green hills in the South-western extremity of this county. The house is erected on a knoll that rises to a considerable elevation from the deep centre of the mountainous hills with which it is closely environed on every part, in the circular form of a regular ascending amphitheatre. The lower half of their acclivities is almost uninterruptedly enriched with woods and coppices, while the upper part affords pasturage to innumerable flocks of sheep, and not unfrequently to herds of deer, that are enticed by the sweetness of the herbage to stray from the neighbouring walks of the Dorsetshire Chace, and which are seen from the house feeding even to the highest extremities of this lofty horizon. An inverted basin, placed in the middle of a large china bowl, will give a clear idea of this romantic spot. On the top of the inner basin stands the house, which, though not meriting the attention of travellers, is large, modern, and convenient. From the platform round the house, the grounds abruptly ascend over a concavity of lawns till they join the woods, which, like a broad zone, surround the luxuriant

* The magnificent furniture of Fonthill is advertised for sale by auction next month. EDIT.

luxuriant baſe of the hills. The diameter of the valley is about a quarter of a mile in breadth; a line drawn acroſs, from the ſummit of one hill to the ſummit of the other, may be in length a mile or more; and, as the ſuperficial deſcent of the hills on all ſides is nearly half a mile, the degree of acclivity and the perpetual height may, with tolerable accuracy, be defined; on which account I ſuppoſe the latter to be about 400 yards. The only viſible approach to the houſe is from the North, where a ſafe and excellent road is formed down the ſteep and rapid declivity of a narrow ridge, from the top of the hill to the entrance of the ſtable-court. There is a quick ſlope on each ſide of the road, part of which is thickly wooded, and part divided with cornfields. It is from hence apparent that the knoll on which the building ſtands is not perfectly complete, being connected with the Northern ſummits of the hills by a ſteep projectional neck of land that precipitately terminates with the houſe." (p. 393—395.)

Knoyle gave birth to Sir Chriſtopher Wren; and *Mere* is a market-town, though, by following *Magna Britannia*, the editor of the late edition of Camden's *Britannia* calls it a *ſmall village*. (p. 310.)

Vol. II. opens with *Stourhead*, ſo denominated after Mr. Hoare purchaſed it from the Stourton family. He lived to improve it according to Kent's new faſhion of *landſcape gardening*, and "to ſee it acquire that degree of perfection and celebrity which occaſioned it to be *imitated* in many of the moſt faſhionable ſeats in the kingdom." Colin Campbell gave the original deſigns for the houſe; and Mr. Hoare executed them, with ſome alterations, 1722. Among many capital pictures (the engravings of which are ſpecified) is a moſt beautiful drawing of Conſtantine's arch at Rome, by a Swiſs artiſt, firſt a banker's clerk, and eſteemed the fineſt drawing ever executed; and in the ſame room a rich collection of Engliſh topography, in prints and drawings; ſome of Mr. W. Turner's beſt drawings of Saliſbury cathedral, and a complete collection of *all* the monuments, and ſeveral hundred drawings by Sir Richard, who ſeldom ſuffers a beautiful or intereſting ſcene to eſcape his faithful pencil. (p. 12.) Mr. B. is here quite tranſported with his congenial ſubject; and we hope he will revive the ſpirit of Britiſh Topography in *its fulleſt extent*. The lake, grotto, bridge, pantheon, and two Briſtol croſſes, are properly characterized; but it is not eaſy to conceive that the bridge in the print is a *ruſtic* one, for it cannot be the *Chineſe* one, which is removed. The proportions of the figure of Botolph Stourton, on his tomb, are of the uſual ſcale; but the gigantic proportions of the real hero are derived from a thigh-bone 22 inches long, which is 4 more than common, preſerved at Bonhomme-houſe, 22 inches round at the head, where it joins the *os ilium*, and 11½ in the middle or ſmalleſt part. This Botolph Stourton does not occur in Dugdale; and Mr. G. makes him an antagoniſt to the Conqueror; Mr. B. to the Danes under Alfred. But to this contrariety we may apply the ſagacious obſervation of Mr. B. touching Maiden Bradley hoſpital (p. 25): "It cannot be very material or intereſting to diſpute about the founders of a building which is now leveled with the duſt, with all its leprous inmates, ſecular prieſts, and canons."

The account of *Longleat* is furniſhed by Mr. Davis, ſteward to the Marquis of Bath, who has "meritoriouſly employed his time in acquiring a knowledge of its antient hiſtory." "In a grove here remains the headleſs ſtump of the antient *Weymouth* pine, planted, with other firs, &c. by the firſt Lord Weymouth, about 1696." The houſe was built on the ſite of an Auguſtine priory, between 1567 and 1579, by Sir John Thynne, who died 1580, and finiſhed by his ſon and the firſt Lord Weymouth, 1682. The late noble proprietor, with the advice of Mr. Brown, planned the park and grounds as at preſent. The houſe is ſaid to be the only regular pile of Grecian architecture of the 16th century in the kingdom; is an oblong of 220 feet by 180, and 60 feet high, built entirely of freeſtone, with three fronts, the fourth occupied by the offices. The hall is in a ſtyle of grandeur ſuitable to the houſe; the library contains many curious books, and ſome valuable MSS. (but we have no liſt of pictures in the gallery); and under the whole South front is an arched cellar, 220 feet long. "The late Marquis planted, during 40 years, at leaſt 50,000 trees annually, which are now in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate. His ſon, the pre-

ſent

ſent Marquis, is every way qualified to ſucceed ſuch a father, and is now employed in finiſhing the place in that ſtyle of perfection which his father planned, and for which Nature deſigned it, and of which the noble manſion-houſe of Longleat is worthy." (p. 45.)

Mr. B. (p. 47) inclines to fix VERLUCIO at *Warminſter*, from its vicinity to Wanſdyke and the two camps of Roundway and Oldborough, and the many Roman antiquities diſcovered in its neighbourhood. In addition to the pavements found at *Pitmead*, 1786, and engraved in the *Vetuſta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, "in the Autumn of 1800 Mr. Cunnington, of Heyteſbury (who has furniſhed Mr. B. with an account of Roman camps, &c. hereabouts), farther inveſtigated this ſpot, and diſcovered another room 19 feet 3 inches ſquare, the floor of which was compoſed of a rich teſſelated pavement, comprifing a circular area, incloſed within a ſquare frame, edged on the inſide by a braided guilloche, and on the outſide by a labyrinthian fret. From the rich ſpecimens of Moſaic pavements found here, among which was part of a portico, meaſuring 60 feet by 10, and from the great extent of the ruins, we may conclude that this has been originally an elegant and extenſive building. To the Eaſt of this villa is the ſite of another building, where the remains of a ſudatory and bath have been diſcovered. (p. 53.) Three urns full of ſmall braſs Roman coins were diſcovered three years ago at *Biſhopſtrow*, half a mile from Pitmead." (p. 54.)

In the chapter of Agriculture Mr. B. concurs with us in opinion, that "a *pretended ſcarcity* has given the mercenary monopolizer full ſcope for the exerciſe of his avarice; the effects are *too well known*; the cauſe" Mr. B. aſcribes to a preference of commerce and manufactures to agriculture. He divides the county into two parts: South-eaſt, comprehending Marlborough downs and Saliſbury plain; and, North-weſt, a vale-like flat, between the downs and the Glouceſter hills, and celebrated for its rich paſture-land on the banks of the lower Avon and the Thames, and for the produce of one of the moſt excellent kinds of cheeſe which the iſland can boaſt. He poſitively corrects Mr. Gilpin's deſcription of Saliſbury plain, and ſhews how much the incloſing ſyſtem has diminiſhed the ſheepſtock of Wiltſhire, which has been gradually decreaſing, and which, notwithſtanding the ſeeming immenſity of the number (not leſs than half a million), is lower, by ſome thouſands, than it was 50 years ago. (p. 69.) The pride of keeping fine ſheep, and the rage or faſhion for ploughing up the downs, are two cauſes of this decreaſe, (p. 70.) "As long as South Wiltſhire remains a corn country the *ſheepfold* muſt be the *ſheet-anchor* of its huſbandry; and, until a new method can be found to manure its hill-land equally efficacious with the ſheepfold, breeding ſheep as a ſcience, *ſolely for the beauty of the ſhape*, can never be introduced with ſucceſs." (p. 73.)—In a large part of the North-weſt ſkirts of this diſtrict, adjoining to Dorſetſhire, great numbers of cows are kept purpoſely for making butter, ſome of which ſupply Bath and Saliſbury, and the remainder is conſumed in the towns neareſt to the great cheeſe-dairies of North Wilts, where butter is ſeldom made except from whey. Wiltſhire has long been famous for its bacon. The rental of farms, Mr. B. is of opinion, ſhould not exceed 800l. per annum, nor be leſs than 80l. (p. 99.)—Three or four individuals in the neighbourhood of *Ambreſbury* rent to the amount of 1000l. each; "ſo many agricultural canibals, who have devoured their eight or ten families apiece." (p. 153.)

We are now to follow our traveller to *Saliſbury plain*, which his imagination repreſents as once "peopled with countleſs multitudes of the rude aborigines of the land, till hoſtile invaſion depopulated them, and ſtrewed them with barrows over the ſlain." The chimerical ſpeculations of Dr. Stukeley have been completely confuted by the learned and luminous writings of Mr. Edward King (p. 108), "who, confuting the opinion that they were *Daniſh* works, refers them to the firſt race of ſettlers in theſe countries till the time of the Romans. In the barrows which Mr. Cunnington opened in 1800, he found bones, bits of urns and ſwords, and ſtags' horns. Mr. B. enumerates 19 camps, beſides others more particularly deſcribed by him. In treating of *Stonehenge*, after indulging the reveries of modern antiquaries and *lecturers* on its origin and uſe, Mr. B. inclines for the authority of Welſh hiſtorians and poets, to aſcribe it to Ambroſius, as a ſepulchral monument to the Britiſh

chieftains

chieftains ſlain by Hengiſt, and many of the ſtones brought *from Ireland* by *Merdin*; and *againſt* its *Druidical* origin he argues from the ſtones being wrought by hand inſtead of being *natural*, as they were required to be, and are *every where elſe* found to be. "Avebury is evidently much more antient, was upon a more magnificent and extenſive ſcale; yet this is ſcarcely noticed by writers, nor is it known by hundreds of people in *this* county." (p. 148, n.) Dr. Stukeley firſt brought it into public notice. "The moſt conſiderable and moſt correct views of Stonehenge *ever* yet publiſhed are in Mr. King's elegant work already noticed. Two of theſe were drawn by the Rev. Mr. Racket, and are *etched* in a very taſty and maſterly ſtyle by Mr. Storer. Another, from the correct pencil of Mr. Hearne, is publiſhed by Mr. Byrne, in his Antiquities. This is a *beautiful* picture, with a fine grand effect; but it is only a partial view of *ſome* of the ſtones. The accuracy of my own can beſt be aſcertained by thoſe who will compare it with the ſtructure; yet I fear that, notwithſtanding all my endeavours to be exact, ſome faults may ſtill exiſt." (p. 145.)

"At *Ludgerſhall*, as in many borough-towns, every free houſe is numbered with *large figures*; glaring ſtigmas of venality! In Groſe's Antiquities there is ſuch an unmeaning and inſignificant *picture* of the caſtle that it is ſurpriſing how any author or bookſeller of credit could ever think of preſenting it to the publick. Both in deſign and execution it is too taſteleſs even *for* the decoration of a common ballad." (pp. 156, 157.) As *this* is the *only* print of this ruin, it were to be wiſhed that Mr. B. had obliged us with a better.

Savernake foreſt and *Tottenham* park houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Ayleſbury, are next deſcribed, with the family-pictures, celebrated horn (on which ſee Dean Milles, in Archæologia, III. 24, art. VII.), pillar with inſcriptions to Gratitude, to his Lordſhip's uncle, who left him the eſtate, to his Majeſty, who made him an earl, and to God, "whoſe bleſſing conſecrated every gift, and ſixeth its true value," and in commemoration of the King's recovery, 1789. Among the remains of Wolf-hall, the ſeat of the Seymours, is ſhown a barn where the wedding of Henry VIII. with Jane Seymour was ſaid to be ſolemnized, and the dinner ſerved up; and remnants of the tapeſtry which decorated it, with the hooks that faſtened it, are ſtill ſhown." (p. 168.)

Mr. B. inclines to transfer *Cunetio* from Marlborough to the interſection of two Roman ways at *Croſſford*, within two miles of *Chiſbury caſtle* (p. 171); and *Verlucio* at *Heddington* (p. 196.)—Not *Gough* but LELAND ſays, the priory was for White friers, founded by John Goodwin and William *Remeſbech*. (p. 176.)

The inhabitants of the village of *Stoke* have, under the ſoftering hand of Mr. Smith of Stoke park, one of the repreſentatives of Devizes, been accommodated with comfortable dwellings. (p. 203.)

While Mr. B. controverts the originality of the figures of white horſes* cut on the Wiltſhire hills, he entertains his readers with *traditions* of the great privileges of Weſtbury, equal to thoſe of Briſtol (p. 211), and the conveyance of deer by a *ſkirted road of broad cloth, conſtructed by the clothiers* (p. 215), as if deer-carts were not known 150 years ago; but he very properly (p. 214) guards us from *indiſcriminate* uſe of the term *pictureſque*, ſo frequently made uſe of by Mr. Gilpin as to have become, in the mouth of every coxcomb, male or female, who can handle the pencil, "a term of vague and indefinite meaning," like the word *genteel*, and many others of the preſent day.

The pictures at *Bowood*, the Marquis of Lanſdown's ſeat, are chiefly landſcapes by Engliſh artiſts, and Engliſh portraits. One of Oliver Cromwell, on leaf-gold, ſaid to be by Walker, the Protector's favourite artiſt, and purchaſed of the "*King's librarian*." (p. 219.) What *king*, and what *librarian*? We have heard of pictures injudiciouſly turned out of ſome of our palaces, and books out of the royal library: "The caſcade was deſigned by a man of real taſte, Mr. Hamerton, of Painſhill, who took a picture of N. Pouſſin's for his model. Mr. Joſiah Lane aſſiſted in the formation of this ſtupendous work, but it was *finiſhed* under the direction of

* "So careleſs are our modern topographers, that Robertſon, in his "Topographical Survey of the great Road from London to Bath and Briſtol," has confounded the White horſe at *Cherrill* with that at *Bratton*." (p. 234.)

the

the preſent Marquis." (p. 231.) Near the aviary is a remarkable echo, which repeats every word three or four times, and every tone and inflection of the voice is diſtinctly heard. On a riſing ground, a mile Weſt from the houſe, in a thick ſolemn wood, is the mauſoleum erected by the Earl of Shelburne, and containing a marble tomb, with an inſcription to the memory of John Petty, Earl of Shelburne, who died in 1761. The Marquis has commenced the execution of a deſign of reducing all the LARGE farms on his eſtates at the expiration of his leaſes; and Mr. B. heard many praiſeworthy anecdotes of him on the ſubject of the game-laws, &c. (p. 227); and the new-built freeſtone houſes erected by him at the entrance of Calne are let to the tenants at the *ſame low rents* as formerly. (p. 232.)

Mr. B. appropriates a chapter to his native town of *Chippenham*, and very properly applauds the good ſenſe of its inhabitants in abrogating their annual feaſts, and applying the money to defray the charges of paving the ſtreets, altering the bridge, and other uſeful improvements. Wherever the promiſes for ſuch laudable undertakings have been violated by their repreſentatives, will the gentlemen of larger corporations "evince the poſſeſſion of as much good ſenſe?" (p. 247.) Mr. Fludyer rather exceeded his promiſes after his election than ſtopped ſhort in performing them, and opened the way to the great improvement of the town and its cloathing manufacture, which, however, had an unfortunate termination in a diviſion of electioneering intereſts, the clothiers claiming, againſt the townſmen, a right to nominate both repreſentatives, which they obtained, by compromiſe, only for one. Mr. B. ſhows clearly that *machinery*, which has opened the way to the harveſt of Britiſh muſlins, calicoes, dimities, ginghams, &c. has had a contrary effect in the woollen manufacture, thrown thouſands out of employment, without improving the manufacture, either in texture or variety, or reducing the price. The *morality* of Chippenham is that of all manufacturing towns; but, among the lower claſs, *inebriation** appears now to be generally exploded. (p. 257.) Without any particular attachment to *ſect*, the Preſbyterians are now ſucceeded by *Methodiſts*, alias *Independents*, alias *Calviniſts*; and "the pulpit is frequently occupied by preachers of divers opinions; ſo that it may of courſe be concluded that the inhabitants, of all ranks and denominations, occaſionally attend, without any idea of forſaking either the eſtabliſhment or their own particular ſocieties." (p. 258.) Are they then *fixed* in *any* opinion?

It is ſurely ſufficient condemnation of modern imitators of Gothic, that the centre of the North front of Corſham *houſe* is modeled from the *chapel* of Henry VII. at Weſtminſter, and this becauſe the houſe adjoins to a town, and is not ſituated in the centre of its eſtate. With any other view than to unite the town and country collection of pictures in an additional building, we muſt conſider all the reaſoning of Mr. Repton's *Red Book* as abſolutely ill-founded.

"The pictures at Corſham amount to 356 pieces, the principal of which are not only by the moſt celebrated maſters, but the major part of them are the *chef d'œuvres* of the reſpective artiſts." (p. 286.) A ſketch of the life of the collector is added, which repreſents him as a high-ſpirited, independent Engliſhman.

At *Bradford* "the government of the poor, of whom there are a conſiderable number, is attended with ſome degree of ſingularity. They are under the management of an overſeer, elected by houſekeepers paying the ninepenny rate, whoſe place is for life. The propriety of this meaſure is ſomewhat queſtionable. Great power lodged in the hands of an individual is generally abuſed; his ſalary is 500l. per annum. The population is eſtimated at 12,000; but Mr. Barker, the late intelligent rector, conjectured that 9000 was much nearer the truth. The diſſoluteneſs of the people is manifeſted by numerous inſtances of ſcrophula; even leproſy is not uncommon. The beds of the infected perſons are found of a morning covered with a farinaceous ſubſtance, like flour. Probably a collateral cauſe of theſe ſevere afflictions may be traced in the qualities of the water that is drunk by the inhabitants, moſt of which is impregnated with fixed air and magneſia. This water flows, in a number of little ſtreams, from the ſurrounding hills,

* This is a favourite word with our author, who has applied it to the annual borough feaſts here, wherein Reaſon uſed to be ſacrificed on the altar of *Inebriation* and Gluttony. Was there no Latin word to ſupply the place of the latter?

hills, and is generally preferred to that of the river, which, by the number of dye-houſes ſeated on its banks, is rendered very often turbid and unwholeſome. The health of the poor is committed to the care of a ſurgeon, who has a ſalary of 250 guineas yearly allowed him by the corporation, beſides 2s. 6d. for every inoculation and delivery. Bradford is the largeſt and moſt regular in its manufacture of any in Wilts, perhaps in the kingdom; one manufactory alone employs from 1000 to 1500 perſons. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in making of fine broad cloths, from 10 to 12,000 pieces being ſent away annually. The number of men, women, and children employed, notwithſtanding the advantage of machinery, is very great. A perſon making 10 cloths weekly employs from 130 to 150 people of every deſcription. The number of clothiers is between 60 and 70, each houſe manufacturing to the extent of its capital. (p. 803—808.)

Here Mr. B. ſuſpends his labours for the preſent; but, ſhould the foregoing *ſketches* (which, with all their imperfections, certainly contain information) merit the approbation of the nobility and gentry of the county, and the majority of his readers, he propoſes to publiſh a *third* volume in the courſe of the enſuing year, for the completion of which he has already collected much information, and poſſeſſes many original papers; but, in order to render this portion of his work as perfect as poſſible, he earneſtly ſolicits the *free* and *candid* communications of thoſe perſons who may poſſeſs any documents, or whoſe knowledge may furniſh them with opportunities for deſcribing the following or any other places unnoticed in theſe volumes: *Trowbridge*, *Laycock*, *Melkſham*, *Avebury*, *Spy* park, *Caſtle Comb*, *Kington St. Michael*, *Draycott*, *Stanton St. Quintin*, *Bradenſtoke*, *Malmſbury*, *Sherſton*, *Euſton Grey*, *Cricklade*, *Charlton* park, *Swindon*, *Highworth*, *Wotton-Baſſet*, *Ledyard*, *Tregoſe*, *Littlecote*, *Rainſby*, &c. &c.

149. *Plans, and Views in Perſpective, with Deſcriptions, of Buildings erected in England and* Scotland; *and alſo, an Eſſay to elucidate the* Grecian, Roman, *and* Gothic *Architecture, accompanied with Deſigns. By* Robert Mitchell, *Architect.*

"THE plates in this work are, a repreſentation of a portion of the buildings Mr. M. has been employed in conſtructing, the four laſt plates excepted, which are deſigns intended to elucidate an eſſay on architecture. This diſſertation on the three ſtyles of architecture he is deſirous may be read with attention, and particularly what relates to the Gothic architecture, as it will be found to contain, he conceives, ſomething new on this intereſting ſubject. If what has been advanced can contribute to remove thoſe prejudices which have long prevailed againſt a ſtyle of architecture that is the ſource of much pleaſure to many, his intentions will be fully gratified, and his wiſhes completely gratified."

Mr. M. confines the Gothic ſtyle of architecture between the reigns of Edward I. and Henry VIII. "In the early part of this period it was ſometimes mixed with rude forms, and, in the latter, ſo overcharged with decorations as to deſtroy that elegant ſimplicity which conſtitutes purity of ſtyle. During the time mentioned there were edifices erected which, in all their parts, can be offered as adequate examples of pure Gothic architecture."

The deſigns given by Mr. M. are, the entrance-front of *Selwood* park, Berks, the ſeat of James Sibbald, eſq.; plan of the principal floor; front towards the pleaſure-grounds; perſpective view of the great ſtair-caſe, which forms alſo a muſick-gallery.

Elevations of the North and South fronts, and plan of the bed-chambers, &c. of *Heath-lane lodge* at Twickenham, the reſidence of Mr. Swainſon, with a botanic garden.

View of *Cotteſtrooke* houſe, co. Northampton, the ſeat of Sir William Langham, bart.

Plans and views of *Moore* place, co. Herts, the ſeat of James Gordon, eſq.

South and North fronts, and plans of offices, of *Preſton*-hall, in Mid-Lothian, the ſeat of Sir John Callander, bart.

Section of the rotunda for the Panorama in Leiceſter-ſquare.

From whatever originals the deſigns to elucidate the *Grecian* and *Roman* architecture may be formed, we venture to affirm that none can be found like that of the *Gothic* in this work.

Mr M. obſerves of Gothic architecture, that "the parts are admirably conſtructed for the eye to embrace the whole. The column is formed, generally,

rally, of an assemblage of vertical mouldings, or of a bundle of rods, which act as conductors to the eye. There is little or no obstacle from the capitals; the eye then glides along the pointed arch, and, not meeting with any interruption, embraces the upper parts of the building. In its progress the eye is aided by the vertical torus, or one of the rods which form the column; then pierces the capital, and ascends to the roof, and from which spring the ribs of the vaulting. The exterior of a Gothic building is equally well constructed to produce the same effects. In plate XVIII. the columns with their pointed arches, which form the portal, are conductors to the eye; the pediment, unlike to what we find in the Grecian or Roman architecture, has not any horizontal cornice; the eye, from not being interrupted, rises to the point of the pediment, or to the apex of the pinnacle over it. The flanks of a cathedral produce the same effect; the eye is conducted by the buttresses, and ascends to the extremity of the pinnacles. It is in this manner, it will be found, that the numerous vertical lines, as well as the pyramidal forms, in a Gothic building, produce the powerful effects or irresistible impression made by the Gothic architecture. If we consider how scrupulous the antients were in giving correct proportions to their columns, and that it was their unvaried opinion that these could not be dispensed with, unless by abandoning every thing that was graceful or beautiful in architecture; when we reflect that a style of architecture, as is the case in the Gothic, has been since inverted, and established in practice, in which correct forms or strict proportions have been disregarded, and, notwithstanding which, effects are produced in this style of architecture which, in certain cases, make stronger impressions upon the mind than can be effected by the Greek or Roman; it will then be confessed, that, in the whole circle of human knowledge, there is no example of so astonishing a revolution taking place in any art or science. Every man of unbiassed mind must from this perceive that, in the extension of science, there is an absurdity to suppose that any thing is arrived at a perfection so as to preclude all attempts to advance it still farther. The study of the Gothic would be found a source of pleasure to those who delight in architecture if investigated with candour, and just conceptions were formed of it. The Greek and Roman architecture will ever charm, from their beautiful forms, all persons of real taste; but compositions in these styles, from being the result of positive rules, are easily comprehended, and soon lose the attraction of novelty. Whilst the Gothic edifices are found to possess infinite variety, their compositions require more ingenuity and science to produce them, and are more difficult to be comprehended; from these circumstances it is that we never return to examine a Gothic structure without finding new subjects for contemplation. From the reign of Henry VIII. when the Gothic architecture was superseded by the introduction of the Grecian, a most violent prejudice has ever since prevailed against the Gothic; it has been subject to every misrepresentation, in which architects of great celebrity have taken the lead. But this conduct, if impartially considered, has arisen from an erroneous principle, in condemning the Gothic architecture, on account of its not having the forms and proportions found in the Greek and Roman. How unfair is this manner of proceeding, if the Gothic is considered as an original style of architecture, which certainly it is, and wholly unconnected with any other! for, surely it must be unreasonable to expect the same properties in two things which have not any resemblance to one another. The author, while investigating this subject, has endeavoured to remove every prejudice against this species of architecture, desirous that it may have its fair weight in the scale, according to its real merits. Should this take place, little doubt can remain that, with the aid of so much superiority, in every science, which now prevails, this style of architecture would arrive at a perfection hitherto unknown. The author declines at present entering farther into this subject, as he has been for some time employed in collecting materials for an extensive treatise on the Gothic architecture, and which may see the light should this publication meet with a favourable reception." (p. 13—15.)—On this account we suspend any strictures on the example he has given of that style in plate XVIII, which is not a specimen of any *antient* Gothic, or of the style before the reign of Hen-

ry

ry VIII. "The author had in view, in publiſhing this eſſay, that, in proving the Gothic to be an original ſtyle of architecture, its principles then muſt be ſought for in itſelf, in place of having recourſe to objects foreign to it; and, as ſuch miſconceptions are likely to miſlead, they muſt conſequently retard the progreſs that would otherwiſe take place in this ſtyle of architecture." (p. 14, n.) "From what has been ſhewn in this eſſay it will be found that the Saracen or Moor and Gothic architecture have not any reſemblance. In the Alhambra the columns are round, the ſhafts, dimenſions, and the capitals, are of a determined form; in this they agree with the Roman, but have not any affinity with the Gothic, architecture. An entablature breaks over the Mooriſh column, and from which ſprings the arch of a horſeſhoe form." (p. 13, n.)

150. *The Works of Sir* William Jones; *and the* Aſiatic *Annual Regiſter, &c. &c.*

(Continued from p. 547.)

CHARACTER OF SIR WILLIAM JONES.

IN 1763 he was removed from Harrow to Univerſity college, Oxford, of which he was ſoon made a fellow, and where he was equally diſtinguiſhed for the prematurity of his mind, and his unexampled diligence in his ſtudies. His diligence was indeed ſo unremitting, and his memory ſo retentive, that, before he attained the age of 22, he had not only maſtered the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, but had alſo made great proficiency in the Arabic and Perſian idioms. Neither had his ſearching and curious mind neglected to cultivate the poliſhed languages of modern Europe: and of the French his knowledge was ſo perfect, that, at the age of 24, while he was yet a recluſe ſtudent in Oxford, he tranſlated the Hiſtory of Nadir Shah, from the Perſian into French, not only with a grammatical correctneſs, but with a purity and elegance of diction that obtained him the applauſe of the moſt diſtinguiſhed critics of France. The Perſian original of this work was ſent to England by the King of Denmark, accompanied with a requeſt from his Daniſh Majeſty, that ſome of the learned Orientaliſts of Oxford would undertake to give a French verſion of it. The difficulty of the taſk deterred many from attempting it; and if Mr. Jones's anxiety for the literary honour of his country had not prevailed over his native modeſty, the Perſian manuſcript would in all probability have been returned to Denmark untranſlated; but his genius, learning, and induſtry, raiſed the one, and reſcued the other from oblivion.

He was now familiar with the French language, and could write it with an eaſe and fluency that encouraged him to addreſs a ſpirited letter to Anquetil du Perron, containing ſevere but juſt ſtrictures on that gentleman's tranſlation of the books falſely * attributed to Zoroaſter, together with ſome remarks on his illiberal treatment of the Orientaliſts of the Univerſity of Oxford.

About this time he publiſhed his Commentaries on Aſiatic Poetry, which he had written a few years before, but which he had delayed giving to the world until a more enlarged acquaintance with Oriental literature had fully confirmed him in his opinions on the ſubject.

He had determined on attaching himſelf to the profeſſion of the law at the age of 22; and although his ſtudies, both in general juriſprudence and in the common law of England, had been purſued with the moſt indefatigable diligence, he neglected not, at the ſame time, to give his attention to the phyſical ſciences, and to carry on, with amazing rapidity, his reſearches in the literature of Aſia. Between the years 1776 and 1784 he publiſhed an ingenious and learned eſſay on the law of bailments; a tranſlation of the ſpeeches of Iſæus, with a prefatory diſcourſe and a commentary, equally admirable for claſſical elegance and critical diſcrimination; a grammar of the Perſian language, which cannot be ſufficiently praiſed; and a volume of poems, dedicated to the Counteſs Spencer, chiefly conſiſting of tranſlations from the Arabic, Perſian, and Turkiſh poets, and including a complete verſion of the *Moallakât*, or the ſeven celebrated Arabic poems that are ſuſpended in the temple of Mecca. Beſides theſe well-known performances he wrote ſeveral ſhort tracts on various ſubjects, for his

* Theſe books were fabricated in France, by ſome ingenious writers, and were long believed to be genuine by the learned ſocieties of that country; but at Oxford the impoſture was ſoon detected.

prolific

prolific pen was never a moment idle. Among his lighter productions, his character of the celebrated John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, and his poem of *Caissa** merit our peculiar praise; the former is drawn with the fervour of a friend and the correctness of a scholar, and it is as much adorned with beautiful and appropriate colouring, as it is dignified by the sobriety of truth, and chastened with the delicacies of taste; the latter is by far the most highly finished, spirited, and pleasing, of all his poetical compositions.

The reputation of his genius and great learning had now spread abroad, and his acquaintance was sought after by people of the first eminence in the republick of letters. He, consequently, soon became known to Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds, who introduced him to the celebrated Literary Club, of which he was admitted a member. *(To be continued.)*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bodleian library at Oxford contains, among other literary antiquities, some Suras, or chapters of the Alcoran, written on parchment, in the Cufick characters, which were used in the time of Muhammed, and in which the Alcoran was originally written. The characters, as well as the material on which they are written, are a proof of the great antiquity of these manuscripts. Soon after the age of Muhammed, other characters and Samarcand paper were introduced. The two most antient Alcorans still preserved in the library at Constantinople, as well as that in the famous library of Giame-el-Asbar, in Grand Cairo, are written in the same characters, and also upon parchment. These likewise contain only some particular chapters of the Alcoran, no entire copy of that work existing of the date of those times. The Imperial library at Vienna, and the Royal library at Copenhagen, also possess a few chapters of the Alcoran, written on parchment; the Bodleian library, therefore, is in possession of a literary antiquity which few libraries can boast of.

Neither the library nor the collection of medals belonging to Tippoo Sultan are arrived in London. These curiosities are said to be destined for the new university at Calcutta.

* A poem on the game of chess, written after the manner, though not an exact imitation, of the *Scacchia Ludus* of Vida.

Mr. Munter, at Copenhagen, is preparing a work on the Persepolitan inscriptions, the decyphering of which occupies at this time the particular attention of the *erudite*.

In the French literary news from Egypt we find that Desgenettes, the physician in chief of the French army, has received interesting notes, serving to illustrate the physical and medical topography of Alexandria, to be edited by Citizen Salze, physician of the army; and, at the same time, a very expensive work, of the same kind, upon Alexandria, is announced by Citizen Gisleni, in like manner a physician to the army.

The French are cutting a canal from Rosetta to the lake Burelos. They are also digging the entire canal of Alexandria. The antient canal, which from Eyrout proceeds to that of Alexandria, is re-established. By this means a navigation is secured, at all times, from Cairo to Alexandria, without passing the bar of Rosetta.

Gen. Vial, who is arrived from Egypt, has just presented to the First Consul an antique torsos of basaltes, of extraordinary beauty. It is the body of a young man about 15 years of age, or a perfect anatomy. It was dug up in the Delta, and came from the temple of Bebet.

Broussonet the naturalist is preparing an account of the rare plants of the Canary islands.

Ten deaf and dumb children are employed in Mosaic works at Paris, under the direction of Belloni, a skilful Roman artist.

Count Stolberg, whose travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily, were incorrectly translated and published by Mr. Holberg, in 2 vols. 4to, 1796 (which, like Keysler's and other German travellers, abound with redundant extracts and remarks, frequently extended to subjects with which the author was not fully acquainted), has become a convert to Popery, resigned his office of *Schirmvogt* to a Protestant abbey, and retired, with his wife and children, to Munster, where he resides, inaccessible to all, in a gloomy mansion, built in form of a cloister. A bad compliment this to his own taste, or to the religion which he has embraced!

The University of Pavia has been re-established, divided into three faculties, philosophy, medicine, and law; and are rapidly repairing the loss of its former professors, Spallanzani, Barletti, Pasciani,

Preſciani, and Maſcheroni, by death; the abſence of Moſcati and Gregory Fontana, and the diſgrace of Carminati.

In our review of Mr. Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts, we announced an intention of engraving ſome of the principal monuments of antient art, at the expence of the Dilettanti Society. A number of very fine ſtatues and buſts, in the collections of Lord Egremont and Mr. Townley, are now executing by Shelton, from the drawings of Howard and Tendi, the former of whom, by his reſidence in Rome, has qualified himſelf for ſuch works.

Mr. Walter Honeywood Yate, of Broomſberrow-place, co. Glouceſter, who aſſiſts Mr. Fosbrooke in his new Hiſtory of that county, has purchaſed the muſeum of the late Dr. Greene, of Lichfield, and, having publiſhed a catalogue of it, allows free acceſs to it on particular days.

Mr. Tooke is tranſlating Storch's "Picture of Peterſburg;" and tranſlations of Marchand's Voyage round the World," and Sonnini's Travels in Turkey and Greece, will ſpeedily appear.

Dr. Montucci is preparing ſome remarks on Dr. Hager's Key to the Chineſe Language (ſee p. 348). The former had offered himſelf a candidate for the honour of introducing the Chineſe language to the Europeans; and the latter, to whoſe Chineſe Dictionary the Eaſt India Company have ſubſcribed 100 guineas, ſtands engaged to anſwer his remarks. Mr. Staunton, ſon of the late Sir George, has made a conſiderable progreſs in that language, and diſcovered a curious Chineſe monument, quoted in the IVth volume of the Memoirs of the Miſſionaries of Pekin, but hitherto not ſeen in Europe, which he propoſes ſoon to bring to England.

We may expect to ſee ſhortly publiſhed the diſcoveries of Mr. M'Kenzie, who went from Montreal, up the great North-weſt river, now called after his name, to the North Sea; another time, from Fort Chipperwan, in the Athabaſcan lake, up the Slave river, to its ſource, and over the great ſtony mountains, whence riſe all the rivers running into Hudſon's bay, or, Weſt, into the Pacific Ocean; thence, by another river, to the Pacific Ocean, by an inlet near the new archipelago of the Princeſs Royal's Iſlands.

A voyage, by Capt. Broughton, who, having been ſent home with diſpatches by Capt. Vancouver, after Capt. Bligh's return, was ſent in his ſhip to make new diſcoveries, and ſurveyed all the South and South-eaſt coaſts of Japan, the Eaſt coaſts of Jeſſo and Staten iſlands, where he croſſed Vries ſtrait, and came to the iſland of Marican; thence coaſted the iſlands on the Eaſt ſide, paſſed between Jeſſo and Japan; coaſted the Weſt coaſt of the former to Perouſe's ſtrait, and alſo the Segalien iſland; advanced 2 miles farther than la Perouſe, in 4 fathom water, and, as he returned, obſerved all the Eaſt coaſt of Tartary and Corea to the iſland Fouma, on the South part of the latter, and all the Lien-Kien iſlands, between Formoſa and Japan, and returned to Macao.

A voyage, by M. Soreer, who accompanied the Ruſſian captain, Bilings, from Jakutz, in Siberia, to the Ice-ſea, and, after ſurveying the ſea-coaſt to the mouth of the river Corima, continued Eaſtward, and arrived at the moſt Northern point, which Capt. Cook could not reach, and arrived at Tchukotkoinoſs; ſo that now the whole of the North-eaſt coaſt of Aſia is fully explored.

Mr. Roſſel is employed in London in arranging the journal of his voyage round the world with D'Entrecaſteaux, who died in his voyage in ſearch of La Perouſe. Lagrandiere, another officer in the ſame expedition, has communicated his voyage to our Government.

The French traveller Vaillenot has undertaken a new journey into the interior part of Africa. Commiſſioned and ſupported by a ſociety of French merchants, chiefly of Marſeilles, with a view to a ſettlement on the Eaſtern coaſt of Africa.

The circumnavigator Bougainville has preſented a memorial to the French Government, to ſhew that the North Pole may be approached nearer than it was by Captain Phipps, &c.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

INVESTIGATOR is anſwered in almoſt every News-paper.

CORNUBIUS recommends to MENTOR to re-conſider, whether changing preachers once a month may not change doctrine alſo? or at leaſt break that body of inſtruction and exhortation which is the aim of every good preacher? Is he one of thoſe "who are given to change?"

Mr. GEO. SELBY, who aſks, "which is the beſt Hebrew grammar for a beginner?" ſhould have PAID the Poſtage.

Plan of the Entrenchment at MARSTON TRUSSEL in our next; with PODALIRIUS JUNIOR; T. R.; J. GEE, &c. &c.

GENIUS. An Ode.

By the Rev. Charles Symmons, D. D.
Recited at a
Meeting of the Literary Fund *Society*,
June 25, 1801, by C. Tweedie, Esq.

I. 1.

NOW Guilt, subversive of the plan
Of Heaven's high Lord, had dimmed the human scene:
And Ignorance with Want, of haggard mien, [man.
Had torn earth's sceptre from the grasp of
In caves and woods the savage lay;
Or, pressed by hunger, chased his prey
O'er wilds, where Nature mourned her fertile womb; [gloom:
Where sick air languished in the forest's
Where the pure stream, designed to spread
Health and green vigour o'er the mead,
Slept in the poison-breathing fen;
And the shagged lion ruled from his enfanguined den.

I. 2.

The Almighty saw dishonoured earth,
And, pitying, called a power *, who near his throne,
Before creation's glorious morning shone;
Before the stars saw Time's mysterious birth,
Had held the mirror † to his sight,
Where Nature, yet uncalled from night,
Stood in bright portraiture before his eye,
Disclosed in all her hues and symmetry.
"Go, Power," the Sovereign spake,
"repair
To yon dim world, involved in air;
Go with my following grace! display
Thy force in aid of man, and re-assert his sway."

I. 3.

The Power of Light obeyed;
And, breaking from the sapphire cloud,
Which manthing o'er his splendours flowed,
His wondrous form displayed.
A rainbow ‡ arched his brow;
His body of celestial chrysolite
Was starred with eyes, that glow
With living flame, and make Heaven's noon more bright.
The Seraph train, beneath his glance,
Felt stronger inspiration rise;
New glories gild their holy trance;
And ampler vision crowd their eyes.
He passed;—and through illumined space [place.
Shot, thought-winged, to his destined
Earth laughed, in sudden lustre dressed,
And welcomed her empyreal guest.

He, with the favoured human few, retired, [aim,
Effaced the low, re-built the towering
Disclosed more brilliant day.—The crowd admired [with loud acclaim.
Great Genius in his works, and hailed

II. 1.

Full of the informing power, the sage
(Heaven's conscious instrument to raise his kind),
Unlocked the deep recesses of his mind,
And pour'd its affluence on a prostrate age.
Hark! 'tis Orpheus sweeps the strings!
Othrys and Hæmus while he sings
Send forth their stony brood. With strange delight [unite.
They hear, they glow, they soften, they
Each owns, beneath the yoke of laws,
The private in the public cause.
Forced by the master-mind's controll,
The savage grows to man, and feels a human soul.

II. 2.

By Science taught, the ploughshare's stroke
Wounded earth's russet breast, and o'er it rolled
Redundant waves of vegetable gold,
While purple Pleasure from the cluster broke.
Urged by the loom, the fleece supplied
The robe of decency and pride. [skies,
The hamlet grew;—till, rushing to the
The embattled city vaunts her giant size;
Her fanes, her palaces, her marts;
The triumph of her fostered arts;
Her breathing marbles, and the strife
Of mingling light and shade, which warms her walls to life.

II. 3.

But Science not confined,
The toiling hand of Art to guide,
Flashed with bright stroke on every side,
And proved the sway of mind.
The aërial tongue of Thought, [place;
Embodied now, stood fixed in form and
And the page, wisdom-fraught,
Bore its great lesson to an unborn race.
No more the meteor of an hour,
The sage, a lasting light was seen:
Mind grew on mind with gathering power,
Though seas or ages rolled between.
By Genius raised, the exploring eye
Resolved the mazes of the sky:
And, star-led, now the glimmering sail
On world-wide waters caught the gale:
Till clime with clime, by commerce blended, meet; [afford,
And all that earth, and seas, and air,
Is laid, as Nature's tribute, at the feet
Of Man, by Genius crowned the world's unquestioned lord.

III. 1.

Now days of power and wealth proceed;
Science and Art advance, with kindling pace,
To throw on life its last purpureal grace:
And Genius glories in this finished deed.

But

* Prov. viii. from verse 22 to 32.

† An allusion to the sublime notion of Plato, that the universe had existed from eternity in the idea of the Deity, as an object exists in a mirror.

‡ Rev. x. 1.

But soon he saw, with rage and pain,
The damp, cold portion of his train:
Saw man, with cruel sport, defraud of bread,
The living worth, and consecrate the dead.
"Shall slaves be fed? and my loved few,
By whom," he cried, "Man's empire grew,
My musing sage, my high-rapt bard,
Poor and uncherished fade—my smile their sole reward?

III. 2.

"And will not that suffice?" replied
A Heaven-sent voice, "is Genius yet to know, [stow?
How great the joys his favour can be-
How little those, which pamper Sense and Pride?
Can the rich tastes at Pleasure's board,
Power's lofty feat, or Wealth's bright hoard
Give bliss like thine?—Ethereal Fancy's play [day:
In fields that glow with more than solar
That world of mind sublime, and free
From mists of low mortality,
Where all the forms of beauty rove—
These Thou canst give on earth, and these God gives above!"

III. 3.

"But see yon haughty land,
That, springing from the encircling main,
Seems destined for extended reign,
And challenges command:
Albion the Great!—There Mind,
Safe in her sunny walks, shall taste the good
To meaner power assigned; [trude.
Nor Want's pale image on her Heaven in-
Her golden toils, by all avow'd
A nation's blessing, strength, and grace,
The rich, with patriot zeal, shall crowd
To pay their offerings to her race.
The standard in one generous hand *
Shall wave—and Albion's grateful band
In deepening ranks shall press to throw
Their guardian shields o'er letter'd woe.
Has learning foes? their power shall here be vain. [his force:
Mutchless through air yon eagle wafts
The thunder-bearing ship, with high disdain, [stately course."
Besieged by savage barks, maintains her

IMPROMPTU,

On hearing the News of the Death of the gallant SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.

UPON Britannia's princely brow
Suspense had hung the cloud of Care,
When, lo! her eye saw Corbett's prow
To naval Portsmouth's strand repair.

Now Hope, rais'd to its highest spring,
Within her anxious bosom wrought,
And all her soul was on the wing
To learn the tidings that he brought.

But soon the voice of Joy around
Dispell'd her doubts, her cares relieved—
Told her, with deathless laurels crown'd,
What Abercromby had atchiev'd.

"And is my hero safe (she cried),
Whose valour such a triumph won?"
While proudly she the Trophy * ey'd,
Presented by her naval son.

The courier made a mournful pause—
Britannia mark'd it—heav'd a sigh—
"He fell!—but first he gain'd the cause,
For which he gloried ev'n to die!"

Dromore. T. S.†

Written after visiting Dryburgh Abbey, *in* Berwickshire.

By Mr. GEORGE DYER.

WHILE June, in rosy vestments gay,
Swells beauteous on the sight;
While yet the cuckoo cheers the day,
And slowly comes the night.
How sweet, on shelter'd bank reclin'd,
To sing (for song can charm the mind)
When noon-tide's fev'rish heats prevail;
Or, near some oak's thick branches laid,
To muse within the silent shade.
And taste meek Evening's mellow gale.

Ah! Pleasure, whither wouldst thou lead?
To hill, or clover'd dell?
To woodland walks, or flowery mead?
Or hermit's moss-grown cell?
To rosy nymphs, and tawny swains,
Go, breathe thy soul in rapt'rous strains,
And ply thy feet in sprightly dance;
Or, if the hermit-haunt delight,
Assist some pious votary's sight,
And wrap him in seraphic trance.

If Fancy, nymph of elfin race,
Thy rural walk attend,
Then hie thee to the circle's space,
Where sportive fairies bend;
And, when the night-winds slowly rise,
When moonlight slumbers thro' the skies,
Their little forms shall start to view;
And they shall sing, and dance, and play,
Till twinkles light the eye of day;
Then disappear, like morning dew.

But oh! if soul of earthly mould,
Of Heav'n not yet secure,
For vision'd ecstasies too cold,
May yet thy smile ensure;
Blest pow'r, disdain not thou his pray'r!
For thou canst, with a matron's care,
More sober joy around diffuse;
Give him to glow with soul of fire,
Teach him to strike the rapt'rous lyre;
The humblest votary of the Muse.

* David Williams.

* Bonaparte's Invincible Standard.

† Mr. THOMAS STOTT. Concerning this ingenious writer, see our Magazine for June, p. 548, where, by an error of the press, the name was printed SCOTT: an error, which we are glad of this opportunity to rectify. EDIT.

His

His passions, when they restless grow,
Song, like some god, should chain;
And when his bosom melts with woe,
Song should endear the pain.
Where Tweed swift rolls his sounding tide*,
Fair Dryburgh's hallow'd walls beside,
Should such a pilgrim bend his feet,
Him would Ascanius bid to share,
Kind hermit host, his hermit fare,
And fair Emilia's smiles should greet,
And they should hail his pilgrim song
(They love the tuneful race),
And show him where the ... die throng
Each holds a sainted place ;
And where, amid the valley gay,
The silver Edon loves to stray;
Would show the village pastor's cot†,
Whence he, the bard of modest mien,
First peep'd to paint the living scene,
And he would bless the favourite spot.
But thou, hoar pile §, where bigot zeal
Could fix her baneful seat,
And Sloth her hideous form conceal
Within the Saint's retreat;
Here Wisdom still shall find her cell,
And Love with her associate dwell.
The Muse shall raise her temple here;
And, while Ascanius gazes round,
Still shall he call it holy ground;
His hallow'd bards shall still revere.
"Generous they were of soul, and yet
From greatness liv'd retir'd;
Living they charm'd, and paid the debt,
And not unmourn'd, expir'd.
Traveller, within thy gentle breast
Does kindness dwell, a virgin guest,
Forbear to breathe thy pity here:
Survey the tribes of human kind;
Canst thou no living mourner find?
Then look around, and drop a tear."

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No XLIII.

AT first, the chubby boy,
Prattling and whistling in the baggage-waggon; [piercing fife,
Then the spruce drummer, with ear-
All fee'd with scarlet, like a turkey cock,
Strutting before the ranks; and then, a soldier, [foot,
Steady, yet quick as lightning, eye, hand,
To th' word of command; then, on recruiting party, [a beau,
Full of strange oaths, and powder'd like
Jealous of honour; cautious yet in quarrel,
Seeking raw lads with all-allaring speech
At wakes and fairs. With regiment abroad,
In field of battle next, and siege severe,
Full of deep wounds and marks of noble courage,
He ne'er deserts his post; a victory gain'd,
He gets a welcome and a length'ned furlow. [side,
With nodding plume in cap, and sword by
His youthful home revisiting, far and near
Wins the smart girls; and with big manly tale,
Fighting his well-fought action o'er again,
Drinks deep and oft to his King's health.
Last scene [country
That crowns our hero's service to his
Is Chelsea-college: the reward of merit,
Ease, comfort, pay, and honourable retreat.

AT first, the cabin boy,
Cleaning the guns, and clearing out the deck;
And then, the gallant sailor, with tarr'd jacket, [cat
And sun-burn'd face, climbing like nimble
The top-most mast; then in a privateer,
Raging like furnace to pour in a broadside
On the rich Spaniard; then heading a press-gang, [yard,
With bludgeon arm'd, and watching like a
He drags with oaths and blows the pallid victim
Aboard the tender; then, prepar'd for signal, [stances
In well-mann'd fleet, by modern in-
Of Nile and Baltic, he's led on to glory,
Even in the cannon's mouth: next rendezvous,
In port, on grand illumination night,
Dollars in pocket, doxies by his side, [scant
He scorns to save a doit. The world, too
For his big spirit, in noisy revels, buzzas,
Songs, fiddles, reels, hornpipes, and flowing bowls,
He drowns his cares: next day to sea again.
Last scene that ends this strange adventurous history,
Is Greenwich-pension: mess, tobacco, grog,
And cheers to good *Old England's wooden walls.*

AT first, the silly foal,
Whining and skipping in the farmer's croft;
And then the unback'd colt, with curb and rein, [boy
And smack of whip, pacing like school-
Unwillingly in tramels; and then, the racer, [matches
Starting, like lightning, for the plate, and
Made at the jockey-club; and then, the hunter, [sils,
Full of high keep, with coat as sleek as
Perfect in limb, and proud of pedigree,
O'er five bars leaping; and for reputation
In foremost at the death. Then, to mail-coach
In splendid show indignantly is harness'd;

All

* The Tweed is unusually rapid and violent here.

† This delightful spot, now the residence of Lord and Lady Buchan, was formerly a monastery. In the chapel are now placed the busts of our English poets.

‡ Thomson, the author of the Seasons, was born at Ednam; by which the river Edon passes. A Life of that poet has been written by Lord Buchan.

§ To Dryburgh-abbey.

All bath'd in sweat, with lash severe urg'd on,
To th' instant point of modern expedition;
And so he runs his stage: knock'd up, he shifts
Into the carrier's lean and gall'd pack horse,
With load on back, paniers by his sides,
On a bare mouthful starv'd of mouldy hay, [night,
And "beans as clank as dog;"—the jade all
Wind-gall'd, with withers wrung, and coughing lies [sends
Unlitter'd on the ground: the next change
His cruel and unpitied destiny;
Sans eye, sans hoof, meer carcase, left for hounds!

As You Like it, II. 7.

MASTER SHALLOW.

Reverendi Edwardi Hankin, *M. A. M. D. Carmina ad* Edwardum Knatchbull, *Militem et Baronetum, Natali scripta.*

JAM tibi natalis venit, jam venit hirundo,
Diffugeant curæ sollicitusque dolor;
Et tibi contingant quæcunque precaberis oro,
Et redeat felix hic sine nube dies—
Fœdera permaneant æquè nova semper amore,
Gaudiaque assiduè plena ministret Hymen.
Quid tamen optabis quod non mutare labores? [lis.
Pars vitæ est multis magna adoperta ma-
Ut tibi res crescat, gradus adsit major honoris,
Bisque decem possis lustra videre senex!
Cræsus opes cupidè magnas ostendit amico,
Quæ miseram domino pene tulere necem,
Et serò meminit arsurus verba Solonis,
Qui sapiens vetuit credere divitiis.
Non potuit Romæ contentus vivere Cæsar,
Et cecidit Bruti saucius ense sui;
Atque gravem senió mala tot comitantur, ut illum
Felices inter vix numerare queas. [hora,
Quod vitæ supersit incertum est, labitur
Et tacitè secum gaudia mille capit.
Haud mora, ferte merum, comites, dominus jubet ipse,
Non hodiè lymphâ pocula mista bibam.
Hunc vinò celebrate diem, celebremus amici,
Vicinoque ferat pocula quisque suo.
Atque priùs, clarè memorato nomine, dicat
Sæpiùs hic redeat, et sine nube dies.
Nulla manent gelidis heu! vina bibenda sepulcris.
Ultima sit mihi lux dummodò lacta fluat.
Et coram adstitis, spes O dulcissima patris,
Et celebrate chorò lætitiaque diem.
En! solis radii ruperunt claustra senesti is,
Nunc chorea cessent, vinaque tolle procul.
Si nobis dabitur reditum celebrare diei,
Hâc ratione, precor, transeat ille mihi.

In Frutiçem Rosam dilectam.

O ROSA, purpureâ sedi quam sæpe sub umbrâ,
Te, puto, flos nullus suavior esse potest;
Scilicet, ut sedi, gremia implevere puellæ
Floribus, et victus fugit odore pædor;
Tum centena rosis, et basia mille dederunt,
Heu! vicina nimis non tetigisse mihi;
Vive tamen, rosa, vive; rubras, rosa, sparge corollas,
Et tua thura avidè multa puella bibat.

An Imitation of Pope's
Curs'd be the Verse, &c.

DEDECUS æternum mihi carmen, et improba fama,
Sitque, licet Phœbi donum, missi morte piandum,
Cum digno pœnis imponam nomen honesti, [norem;
Diminuamve tuum, Virtus, malesanus honAt, precor, O præsens tum Jupiter intonet armis
Cum lacerant puram mali byssona verba puellam. J. C.

VERSES,
By the Rev. Mr. Dewe,
Left in a Summer-House at Wisbech, *wherein was inscribed,* "Fallentis semita vitæ."

NO feet unhallow'd here intrude,
No jealous or malignant eye;
Friend to the innocent and good,
The genius of this spot am I.

Here oft beneath the paly moon,
Brushing the dew-sprent grass, I stray;
And in yon hedge-rows oft at noon
I hide me from the garish day.

Obedient to my potent spell,
The vapour foes that marshal round,
As certain ladies' looks will tell,
Dare not invade this charming ground.

The lark, the linnet, and the thrush,
E'en with a parent's care I rear;
They wake attention from each bush,
'Till ——y's voice arrests the ear.

Then freely share the joys I give;
And, while such simple scenes delight ye,
Whilst gay, but innocent, ye live,
Ne'er dread the Semita fallentis vitæ.

Health, peace, and happiness, to all
Who in my little realms delight:
Nor must you wonder at this scrawl;
A Genius sure should read and write.

TRIBUTARY LINES,
By a Lady.

To the Memory of the late
Rev. Richard Harrison,
of Brompton, *Middlesex;*
who died December 23, 1793, *aged* 57 *.

THE form august, the piercing eye,
That beam'd benevolence divine;

---

* See vol. LXIII. p. 1157.

Pure

Pure Ciceronian eloquence,
Immortal HARRISON, were thine!
What numbers throng'd the sacred fane!
What awful silence fill'd the space!
Thy voice celestial harmony,
Thy action elegance and grace.
The zeal that glow'd within thy breast,
True Heavenly wisdom did inspire;
Thy audience felt the truth they heard;
Their bosoms caught the holy fire.
From thee the penitent drew hope;
Th' impenitent were taught to fear;
Both in fidelity appall'd,
Could scarce conceal conviction's tear.
Throughout the tenour of thy life
Humility conspicuous shone;
And, blended with true dignity,
The Christian graces were thy own.
Oh! friend to all the human race!
Th' harmonious cadence of thy voice
The widow's tears hath often dried,
And made the orphan's heart rejoice.
Oh! more than father, friend, and guide!
Long shall we mourn our loss severe!
And still in secret breathe a sigh,
And o'er thy reliques drop a tear.
For, Memory faithful, still recalls
The sacred truths thou didst impart;
Which, pointing out the path to bliss,
Stand deeply graven on my heart.
Bless'd shade! though rapt in perfect bliss,
Accept a tributary sigh:
Thy precepts taught us how to live;
Thy pattern shew'd us how to die.

H——s.

SONNET.

HOW sweet to rove the rural scenes among,
When Spring's gay hand her verdant [swell supplies;
To list the thrush's and the woodlark's song,
While in the breast congenial feelings [life.
Ah! who, when green around the woods appear,
When music bursts from every [spray,
Would check the grateful, humanizing tear
Which flows, spontaneous, with each joyous lay;
And, as it flows, how Discontent retires,
With dark Distrust, anticipating ill
While bright-ey'd Hope each thought, each look, inspires,
And scenes of future bliss the bosom [thrill:
Bids pure and lasting, by affection given;
By reason temper'd, and approv'd by Heaven!

BEATRICE.

A SONG, BY E. S. J.

Author of *William and Ellen.*

WHILE Phœbus' smile our cares beguile,
And Nature looks so charming;
Let's seize the hour that's in our power,
While Cupid's breast is warming.

With chill embrace, with winter face,
Comes rigid age among us;
And Love grows cold, in his infold,
His icy hand upon us.

Farewell the groves, farewell the loves,
Farewell exulting pleasure;
All Nature's sweets, the lamb that bleets,
Farewell all Cupid's treasure.

While birds do sing, upon the wing,
And whispering Zephyrs call me;
Each hour in joy I will employ,
Whatever may befall me.

In Nature's palm, to sport in balm,
A virtuous passion's noble:
Let's seize the hour that's in our power,
Ere age brings care and trouble.

A heart to feel for others' weal,
And weep for woes distressing;
To such a mind we ever find
That life's a mighty blessing.

EPITAPH.

NO venal Muse the pompous tomb inscribes [bribes'
With praise and flattery, bought by golden
The lower stations, which their merits raise
Above the vulgar, most deserve our praise.
Call'd from a dangerous world, from pain and strife, [ble life,
Here lies a youth. Though born in humWith Virtue and with Innocence he took
His cautious way; and every vice forsook.
The world's abundance let the rich attain;
His hope was Heaven, and Virtue never hopes in vain.

Dulwich.

EPIGRAM.

VOUS régnez ma Charlotte; et vous devez régner, [juger;
Sur moi que vos attraits ont su tour subEt croyez qu'il éprouve, une constante ardeur, [cœur:
Qui à jamais vous ayez l'empire de mon Mais non toujours en *Roi* voyez un peu humaine;
Vous en serez toujours l'unique *Souveraine.*

DEAR Charlotte, reign; by right of conquest reign, [jection gain.
Where charms like yours complete subTruth seals my words; the wish which I impart,
To yield to you the empire of my heart,
Supreme and constant lives within my breast.
But let a lover urge one fond request:
Reign not as *King*;—'tis cruel to give pain;
Exchange the name:—as *Sovereign* ever reign.

PHILOTES.

PRO-

H. OF COMMONS.

May 7.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought in a bill to remove all doubts reſpecting the eligibility of perſons in holy orders to ſit in the Commons Houſe of Parliament, which was read the firſt time.

H. OF LORDS.

May 8.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Inſolvent Debtors' Bill; when Lord *Moira* moved to have the blank, intended to ſpecify the period to which it was to extend, to be filled up with the words "firſt of March laſt;" and that for limiting the ſum, with the words "1500 pounds." His Lordſhip alſo preſented two clauſes, one for the more effectually preventing fraudulent debtors being relieved thereby; another for empowering the juſtices to put the act immediately into force, without waiting for the quarter ſeſſions; and a number of amendments in different parts of the bill; the whole of which motions were agreed to, and the bill paſſed the Committee.

In the Commons the ſame day, the clergy's excluſion bill was read a ſecond time, after ſome obſervations from Sir *F. B. Jones*, and Mr. *Horne Tooke*, who conſidered it as directed againſt himſelf.

May 11.

Mr. *Vanſittart* obtained leave to bring in a bill, to tranſfer the management of the Hair Powder and Armorial Bearings Duties from the Commiſſioners of Stamps to the Commiſſioners of Taxes.

Mr. *Dickinſon*, ſenior, moved for leave to bring a bill to ſuſpend the operation of an act of the 21ſt of Henry VIII. reſpecting the reſidence of the clergy. His reaſon for propoſing this bill was, that there were not leſs than 200 informations now pending againſt clergymen ſaid to be non-reſident, and all brought by common informers, under the ſtatute of Henry VIII. When it was conſidered that the clergymen were obliged either to defend theſe actions, or to compound the penalties with the informers, there could not, he apprehended, be a doubt but that ſome legiſlative meaſure was neceſſary to be adopted.

Sir *Robert Buxton* was of opinion, that the law, inſtead of being relaxed upon this point, ſhould rather be enforced. He thought that the clergy ſhould be ſtrictly compelled to reſide in their ſeveral pariſhes. In order to prevent the vexatious proſecutions now complained of, nothing more was neceſſary than to enact, that the penalties, inſtead of going to the informer, ſhould be divided among the pariſh poor.

Mr. *Martin* obſerved, that the non-reſidence of the clergy was a reproach to the Eſtabliſhed Church, and, as ſuch, ought to be completely done away.—The fact was, that the ſuperior clergy were amply paid, and did but little in return. He read, as a part of his ſpeech, an extract from this Magazine, ſtating, that five contiguous livings, of the collective value of 1960l. in a certain county, were all ſerved by one curate, who lived at a diſtance of 10 miles*. This, in his opinion, was a ſpecies of ſacrilege deſerving of puniſhment.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* thought that the ſubject was highly deſerving of attention. The law could not be put in a worſe ſtate than it ſtood at preſent, as it went to puniſh indiſcriminately the non-reſident clergyman, who never made his appearance, and him who faithfully diſcharged his duty, if the latter happened to reſide ever ſo little out of the bounds of the pariſh. He was of opinion, that the reſidence of the clergy was neceſſary to the civilization of the people, and particularly to keep off the tribe of canting Methodiſts, the growth of which was principally owing to the non-reſidence of the clergy.

Sir *W. Elford* ſaid, that to his knowledge there were ſeveral proſecutions againſt clergymen in the dioceſe of Exeter, for whom there was no parſonage houſe provided in which they could poſſibly reſide.

Mr. *Calcroft* was againſt the meaſure.

Mr. *Nicholls* obſerved, that the clergy had of late enforced the collection of their tithes in a rigorous manner, and they were therefore the more bound to a punctual attendance. If there was no parſonage-houſe, or if it was not in ſufficient repair, theſe were matters which ſhould be attended to by the vicar of the dioceſe.

Mr. *Dickinſon* ſaid, that, from all that he had heard, it was evident that the matter ſhould be proceeded upon in ſome way.

The *Secretary at War* intimated, that the buſineſs was now under the conſideration of the Bench of Biſhops, who propoſed to offer a bill of regulation upon a broad ſcale. He thought therefore it would be adviſeable to defer the preſent motion.

Sir *W. Dolben* was of opinion, that it would be more decorous for that Houſe to wait under ſuch circumſtances.

Mr. *Dickinſon*, ſenior, ſaid, that he ſhould move to withdraw his motion, in conſequence of what had fallen from the hon. Gentlemen below him (Mr. Yorke and Sir W. Dolben). The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

May 12.

Sir *W. Geary* brought up the report of

* See our Magazine for April, p. 307.

the Committee upon the petition of the hop-planters, &c. of Kent and Suſſex, praying that a market for the ſale of hops might be eſtabliſhed in the Borough of Southwark. The report was read, and agreed to; and the Hon. Baronet obtained leave to bring in a bill in terms thereof.

Mr. *Vanſittart* moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve into a Committee, to conſider of the propriety of allowing Portugal wine to be landed and warehouſed for a limited time.

The Committee having been gone into;

Mr. *Vanſittart* ſtated, that at preſent, during the rather dangerous ſtate of Portugal, our merchants in that country having a great ſtock on hand, it was intended that this ſtock ſhould be preſerved for them as far as lay in the power of Government; and he ſhould, therefore, without farther troubling the Houſe, move, that Portugal wine be allowed to be landed and warehouſed before payment of the duty, under certain circumſtances, for a time to be limited.

H. OF LORDS.

May 13.

After ſome very properly ſevere remarks from the *Lord Chancellor*, Lord *Thurlow*, and other peers, Cope's Divorce bill was allowed to be withdrawn.

Lord *Auckland* roſe to introduce a clauſe into Campbell's divorce bill, for the purpoſe of preventing Mrs. Campbell from marrying again during the life of Dr. Campbell, her preſent huſband.

The Earl of *Mulgrave* oppoſed the clauſe, as he thought the ties of conſanguinity ſufficient to obſtruct a marriage, which by the canons of the Church would be void.

The *Lord Chancellor* agreed in the ſpirit of the clauſe, and replied to Lord Mulgrave.

The clauſe was carried on a diviſion; and the bill read the third time, and paſſed.

In the Commons the ſame day, a petition was preſented from Mr. Ruſhworth, againſt the bill to prevent doubts reſpecting perſons in holy orders having ſeats in the Houſe of Commons, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Upon the queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the Chair being put;

Mr. *Joliffe* roſe. He perceived that there was a general opinion in the Houſe in favour of the bill, but in his opinion there had been nothing ſhewn to demonſtrate its utility. He ſhould wiſh to know what were the preciſe qualifications for a member of Parliament. He thought that theſe qualifications were, learning, a knowledge of languages, &c. and he would aſk, what ſet of men poſſeſſed theſe in a more conſpicuous degree than clergymen, whoſe lives are examples of erudition, and whoſe conduct is guided by rigid morality? Were the army, navy, or the law, more learned or moral? It had been ſaid that the clergy were under the influence of government; but were not the army and navy more open to that influence? He confeſſed that he did not underſtand the objection to the clergy ſitting in the Houſe as being at all under the influence of the Crown.

Mr. *T. Martin* thought that the duty of members was to attend to the buſineſs of the Houſe, and therefore that the Committee ſhould be gone into.

The Committee was accordingly gone into.

Mr. *Tooke* ſaid, that it was his duty to make a very few obſervations, and he ſhould detain the Houſe as ſhortly as poſſible in doing ſo. He felt and acknowledged the peculiar delicacy with which the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Addington) had brought forward this bill. When men are old, they are old men in every ſcene, and he ſhould be happy to go to his home to-morrow. He ſhould propoſe an amendment to the bill, which, he hoped, would meet with no oppoſition. The preamble of the bill he did not think was clearly expreſſed, being merely to prevent doubts; this he thought ſhould be to remove doubts; however, this he ſhould only notice in paſſing; but he thought it would be moſt proper to poſtpone the preamble for a little time, until it could be more ſtrongly worded. He wiſhed that the honour and conſiſtency of the Houſe ſhould be preſerved, whatever might be the fate of the bill. He ſhould therefore propoſe a reſolution to the following effect, "That whereas it was expedient to remove doubts reſpecting the eligibility of perſons in holy orders to ſit in the Houſe of Commons; be it enacted, that if, from and after a certain day, any perſon who has received orders ſhall preſume to ſit in parliament, he ſhall be rendered incapable of ever after holding any office in the Church or under the Government whatever." Mr. Tooke obſerved, that ſuch a proviſion would be perfectly ſufficient for every purpoſe; and, were it adopted, the Houſe would not have to dread being cramped with eccleſiaſtical talents. The Hon. Gentleman here went over a number of arguments which he had formerly uſed, and concluded by moving the above amendment.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid, that he himſelf had no doubt that the clergy were ineligible before this bill was thought of. It was intended to be declaratory upon the point, and put it beyond all diſpute in future. He wiſhed the bill to ſtand as it was.

Mr. *Adair* wiſhed the amendment to be adopted. There certainly was a good deal in what the Hon. Gentleman had ſaid.

Dr. *Lawrence* expreſſed his diſapprobation of the bill as it now ſtood; and was replied to by the *Solicitor General*, who ſaid, that the objections urged were, in themſelves,

ſelves, of no conſequence, but only tended to give weight to a matter which in itſelf had none; as the operation of the bill would be the ſame, with reſpect to the hon. member who moved the amendment, whether it ſtood as it did, or as propoſed to be amended; but, in its preſent form, it was more complete.

Among the members who ſpoke on the amendment moved by Mr. Tooke, namely, to leave out the words "is or ſhall be declared ineligible," were the *Attorney General*, Mr. *Ponſonby*, Sir *Wm. Young*, Mr. *Taylor*, Mr. *Sturgeſs*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Banks*, and the *Speaker*. The queſtion involved in the amendment, and agitated, was, whether the bill ſhould be declaratory of the law, or a bill of enactments, which the amendment propoſed went to. The queſtion was put, at length, on the amendment, and negatived by 102 to 11.

Mr. *Addington* then propoſed a clauſe to cover and protect ſuch perſons as were in that Houſe, who had been in holy orders, exempting them from the retroactive operation of the bill, by a proviſion to that effect; which was carried, on a diviſion, by a majority of 91, the numbers being 102 to 11. The bill paſſed the Committee, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Iriſh Members Exemption Duty bill was read a firſt and ſecond time; and leave granted to bring in the Iriſh Indemnity Qualification bill.

Some Iriſh financial accounts were laid on the table.

May 14.

The order of the day was moved for the ſecond reading of the bill for the better preventing the forgery of Country Bank notes, &c.

Mr. *Dent* oppoſed it, on the grounds of the inſufficient ſecurity of ſuch banks for the lodgement of money; from the detriment to the publick, by enabling the farmers to withhold the corn from the markets, and from the increaſed and multiplied circulation of paper through the country.

Mr. *Jones* ſeconded the motion.

Sir *W. Elford* ſupported the bill; and denied that theſe banks enhanced the price of proviſions, as the farmers were the creditors, and not the debtors, to ſuch banks.

Mr. *Buxton* oppoſed the bill, and Mr. *Eliſon* ſupported it; when, after ſome obſervations from Mr. *Burdon*, Mr. *Corry*, and Mr. *Robſon*, the bill was withdrawn, through its informality, and leave obtained to bring in a new one.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* brought up the following meſſage from his Majeſty:

GEORGE *R.*

His Majeſty, taking into his moſt ſerious conſideration the imminent danger with which the kingdom of Portugal, the antient and natural ally of his Crown, is threatened by the powers now at war with his Majeſty, as well as the importance of the commercial relations ſubſiſting between the two kingdoms, and relying on the known zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, recommends it to them to conſider of empowering his Majeſty to afford, by way of ſubſidy, to the Queen of Portugal, ſuch aſſiſtance as may enable her moſt faithful Majeſty to take ſuch meaſures for the defence of her dominions againſt her enemies, as the exigencies of affairs may appear to require. G. R.

The meſſage was referred to a Committee of Supply.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved for a Committee to enquire into the laws reſpecting the duties upon ſalt, and to report the ſame. It was his intention to move, that ſuch report, when made, ſhould be circulated through the country, preparatory to a meaſure he would bring forward next ſeſſion; namely, the repealing of the duties on this article, and commuting them for others on tea, if found practicable, or ſome other commodity. This motion met the full approbation of the Houſe, and a Committee was accordingly appointed.

H. OF LORDS.

May 15.

The Duke of *Athol* preſented a report from a report from the Proviſion Scarcity Committee, recommending, as the beſt means to prevent a recurrence of the evil, that the waſte lands generally, but more particularly bogs and marſhes, be incloſed and cultivated; and a bill to this effect was introduced by Lord *Carrington*, and read the firſt time.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Robſon* moved, that there be laid before the Houſe an account of all the ſubſidies paid to foreign States during the war, with the intereſt received upon all ſums advanced to thoſe States by way of loan.

After ſome obſervations from Lord *Hawkeſbury*, Meſſrs. *Grey*, *Addington*, *T. Jones*, *Nicholls*, and *Martin*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the previous queſtion, which was carried without a diviſion.

Mr. *T. Jones* wiſhed to know, whether or not the meſſage delivered yeſterday to the Houſe was by order of his Majeſty in Council.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* roſe with great warmth. "Theſe queſtions have been often put, and I believe I know the reaſon why. The country has been harraſſed by baſe rumours, which, from whatever quarter they come, are diſgraceful. Once for all I ſhall ſay, that, from the obſervation of ſeveral moſt reſpectable perſons, and upon the information of one upon whom I can rely, I could ſtate every thing which muſt ſoothe the mind and tranquilize the feelings of every loyal ſubject."

INTEL-

Downing-ſtreet, June 1. The following diſpatch was this day received at the office of the right honourable Lord Hobart, from Lieut.-general Trigge, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Iſlands.

Sir, *Martinique, April 27.*

I leſe not a moment in having the honour to communicate the information, which has been juſt now received, of the iſlands of St. Euſtatius and Saba having ſurrendered on the 21ſt inſtant to a detachment of the 3d regiment of foot, under the command of Lieut.-col. Blunt and Capt. Perkins, of his Majeſty's ſhip Arab. The incloſed extract of a letter from Mr. Preſident Thompſon, commanding at St. Chriſtopher's, ordering Lieut.-col. Blunt to proceed on that ſervice, and of Lieut.-col. Blunt's official letter, acquainting me with the reſult, will explain to your ſatisfaction all ſuch circumſtances as you may wiſh to be informed of. I have only to add, that the officers charged with the conducting of the ſervice have acquitted themſelves with ſuch judgment and promptitude as to merit and receive my entire approbation. I have the honour to incloſe to you herewith copy of the terms on which theſe iſlands were ſurrendered, and have been placed under his Majeſty's government; but am unable to tranſmit by this opportunity the return of ordnance, as there is not ſufficient time at preſent to have it made out correctly. THO. TRIGGE, Lieut.-gen.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-col. Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot, to Lieut.-gen. Trigge, dated St Euſtatius, April 22.

I have the honour to incloſe an order addreſſed to me by the Preſident of St. Kitt's, in conſequence of which I embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip Arab, Capt. Perkins, and an armed ſchooner, his prize, 100 men of the Buffs, with Lieut. Brown and 10 men of the Royal Artillery. We ſummoned the iſland of St. Euſtatius on the morning of the 21ſt, which ſurrendered by capitulation; the terms of which accompany this, and I hope will not be diſapproved by your Excellency. They had no proviſions in the garriſon, and very little in poſſeſſion of the inhabitants. From the extent of the batteries it will not be in my power to forward, by this opportunity, Lieut. Brown's report of the ordnance.

I am, &c. RICH. BLUNT, Lieut.-col. Buffs.

Extract of a Letter from the Preſident of St. Kitt's to Lieut.-col. Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot, dated Baſſeterre, April 20.

I have juſt received information that the iſland of St. Euſtatius was evacuated by the French on the 16th inſtant. Under theſe circumſtances, and conſidering that a favourable opportunity preſents itſelf to acquire the poſſeſſion of that iſland, and thereby give ſecurity to the iſlands in its neighbourhood, and recover a number of negroes who have eloped from hence, and which may be loſt by delay, you will therefore embark, with 100 men of the Buffs, on board of his Majeſty's ſhip Arab, Capt. Perkins, and take poſſeſſion of the iſland of St. Euſtatius, which you will retain until his Excellency General Trigge's pleaſure thereupon be known.

I am, &c. ROB. THOMPSON.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, which are in the uſual forms. It is ſtipulated, that the perſons, properties, religion, and uſages, of the inhabitants ſhall be reſpected and protected till his Majeſty's farther pleaſure be known. The iſland is to enjoy the ſame privileges as the Britiſh Colonies in the Weſt Indies; and commerce to be on the ſame footing as in the other conquered iſlands.]

Admiralty office, June 2. Letter from Rear-Adm. Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated Martinique, April 27.

Sir, On the 16th inſtant the French garriſon evacuated the iſland of St. Euſtatia, carrying with them field-pieces, and as much powder, with other plunder, as their veſſels could ſtow; which circumſtance having been communicated to Preſident Thompſon, of St. Chriſtopher's, he very judiciouſly availed himſelf of the moment, by making the application (of which I incloſe you a copy) to Capt. Perkins, of the Arab, which he directly complied with; and, on the 21ſt, Col. Blunt, with a detachment of his Majeſty's 3d regiment of Buffs, and Capt. Perkins, of the Arab, took poſſeſſion of the iſland, under the accompanying capitulation, which included the iſland of Saba. The ordnance ſtores taken in the iſland of St. Euſtatia conſiſt of 48 pieces of cannon, of different calibres, 326 barrels of powder, with a quantity of filled cartridges, as alſo muſket ditto, with ſome ſhot, &c. J. T. DUCKWORTH.

[Then follows a letter from Capt. Perkins, of the Arab, to Adm. Duckworth, ſtating his compliance with the orders of the Preſident of St. Kitt's, (whoſe letter to Capt. Perkins is alſo included), agreeably to what is ſtated in Col. Blunt's letter to Gen. Trigge.]

Sir, *St. Euſtatia, April 22.*

I have to inform you of the ſurrender of this iſland yeſterday to his Britannic Majeſty's forces, on terms of capitulation, in which your iſland is included; you will therefore have to receive the officer that will hand you this, and leave the Britiſh flag behind. DANIEL ROA.

RICHARD BLUNT, Lieutenant-Colel.

JOHN PERKINS, Captain of the Arab.

To his Excellency Thomas Dezey, Vice-Commander of the Iſland of Saba.

Downg-

Downing-ſtreet, June 2. The following letter, having been humbly ſubmitted to his Majeſty by the under-mentioned officers who ſerved in the detachment of his Majeſty's 15th regiment of light dragoons in the action of Villers en Couché, near Cambray, on the 24th day of April, 1794, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant to each of them his royal licence and permiſſion to accept the rank of Knight of the imperial military order of Maria Thereſa, and bear the Inſignia thereof, the ſame having been conferred upon them by the Emperor of Germany, in teſtimony of the high ſenſe which his Imperial Majeſty entertained of their diſtinguiſhed conduct upon that occaſion. Major W. Aylett, now Lieut.-col. in the army; Capt. Rt. Pocklington, late Major of 15th Dragoons; Capt. Ed. Mich. Ryan, now Major in the army; Lieut. Thomas Grandby Calcraft, Lieut.-col. of 3d Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Wm. Keir, Major of 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Charles Burrell Blount, late Capt. of 15th Light Dragoons; Cornet Ed. Gerald Butler, now Major of 87th regiment of foot; and Cornet Rt. Thomas Wilſon, now Major in Hompeſch's regiment of mounted riflemen.

Letter from his Excellency Lord Minto, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, to Lieut.-col. William Aylett.

Sir, *Vienna, Nov. 7, 1800.*

I have received from his Excellency Baron Thugut eight croſſes of the order of Maria Thereſa, which the Emperor has been pleaſed to confer on yourſelf and ſeven other officers, under-named, of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a moſt gallant action, near Villers en Couché, on the 24th of April, 1794. His Imperial Majeſty had already teſtified the high ſenſe he entertained of the brilliant and important ſervice which the regiment performed on that occaſion, by preſenting the officers engaged with a medal, ſtruck for the purpoſe of commemorating that diſtinguiſhed action, and affording to thoſe who atchieved it a laſting teſtimony of his approbation and gratitude. It was deemed at the time worthy of the croſs of Maria Thereſa; but, at that period, a doubt was entertained, whether this order could be conferred on Foreigners; that difficulty being now removed, his Imperial Majeſty avails himſelf with pleaſure of the occaſion to evince his high eſteem for the regiment, as well as his regard for the individuals, by inveſting with this diſtinguiſhed order of merit gentlemen who have proved themſelves ſo worthy to wear it. In tranſmitting to you, Sir, theſe croſſes, to be diſtributed to the officers for whom they are deſtined, I cannot omit the opportunity of expreſſing the ſatisfaction I have experienced from the ſhare which my ſituation here has afforded me in the tranſaction which, while it does honour to the liberality of his Imperial Majeſty, and throws ſo much luſtre on the corps, and on thoſe who are immediately concerned, reflects, at the ſame time, credit on the country to which they belong. I am &c. MINTO.

Dublin Caſtle, May 27. This evening, about five o'clock, the Marquis Cornwallis, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, left the Caſtle, in order to embark on board his Majeſty's yacht the Dorſet, on his return to England. His Excellency the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant, and the Marquis Cornwallis, went together from the Caſtle in the State Coach, preceded by the leading coaches, in which were the officers of State, to the South wall, where the yacht lay. They where eſcorted by a ſquadron of dragoons, and attended by a great number of the nobility and perſons of diſtinction, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, ſeveral of the Aldermen, and principal citizens, in their carriages, followed by a concourſe of people, to the water-ſide; the ſtreets were lined by the regiments of infantry on Dublin duty. The Marquis Cornwallis received every demonſtration of reſpect, in paſſing through the ſtreets, from the people, who teſtified their regard by repeated wiſhes for his welfare and ſafe return to England.

Downing-ſtreet, June 4. The following letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. has been this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart; as alſo a letter from Lord Elgin, addreſſed to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury.

Letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. H. Hutchinſon, K. B. dated Camp before Alexandria, April 20.

Sir, It is with great pleaſure that I am to inform you of the ſucceſs of a corps of Turks and Britiſh, under the command of Col. Spencer. They were ordered from hence about ten days ago, for the purpoſe of forcing the enemy from the town and caſtle of Roſetta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly ſucceeded. We are now maſters of the Weſtern branch of that river, and of courſe have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we ſhall derive all neceſſary ſupplies, as the French have ſcarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a ſerious reſiſtance. The enemy had about 800 men at Roſetta when they were attacked. They made but a feeble effort to ſuſtain themſelves, and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and priſoners. They left a garriſon in the fort, againſt which our batteries opened on the 16th, and it ſurrendered on the 19th, inſtant: the

the conditions are the ſame as were granted to the caſtle of Aboukir. I have many obligations to Col. Spencer for the zeal, activity, and military talents, which he has diſplayed in the conduct of this important ſervice; and I beg leave to recommend him as a deſerving and moſt excellent officer.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Maj.-gen.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtantinople, May 9, 1801.

My Lord, Mr. Morier having returned from Egypt, have the ſatisfaction of being able to lay before your Lordſhip a far more particular account of the affairs and proceedings in that country than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the camp before Alexandria on the 22d ult. At that time the enemy remained in their ſtrong poſition upon the heights near the Eaſtern walls of Alexandria, their numbers about 6000 men. They were ſtill in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from Admiral Gantheaume. The loſs of the enemy, according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds 5000 men, and a great proportion of officers: four generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement ſeems to have been given and held out to the French army to enſure their utmoſt exertions. Among other things, they were taught to expect no quarter from the Britiſh. The priſoners agree, that in no part of this war had ſuch hard fighting, or ſuch determined bravery, ever been ſeen, as they have met with from our army in Egypt.

I preſume that Sir Ralph Abercromby's abſence from the camp, in conſequence of his wounds on the 21ſt of March, had created a momentary ſuſpenſion of our operations; and the irreparable loſs occaſioned by his death muſt alſo neceſſarily have checked the proſecution of plans, in the formation and execution of which he had always borne ſo leading a part. The Capt. Paſha did not arrive in time to ſee Sir Ralph Abercromby; but it appears that Gen. Hutchinſon followed his Excellency's intention relative to the troops on-board the Turkiſh fleet, by employing them againſt Roſetta, and accordingly directed Col. Spencer, having under him a corps of about eight hundred Britiſh, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was evacuated without reſiſtance. Some guns were then brought to bear upon the Fort St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river.—The garriſon of 368 men ſurrendered on the 19th ult. Rahmanich was ſtill in the hands of the French. They had fortified it, both in a view to ſecure their communications from the upper part of the Delta and Upper Egypt, whence they received their proviſions. Under theſe circumſtances, Gen. Hutchinſon has very much ſtrengthened his poſition between Aboukir and Alexandria, not only by a range of works in front, but particularly by opening the ſluices which kept in the waters in the lake on their left; and if, as is ſuppoſed, this inundation ſhall extend over the whole of the plain to the Eaſt of the Lake Marentir, the communication between Alexandria and Rahmanich, which is the enemy's neareſt point, will be eight or nine days journey without water. Having taken theſe meaſures, Gen. Hutchinſon was to tranſfer his head-quarters to Roſetta on the 23d ult. to which place he had already ſent forward a ſtrong detachment, amounting to above 4000 Britiſh, including Col. Spencer's corps, and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the Capt. Paſha's troops, againſt Rahmanich, where the French were underſtood to have aſſembled 3000 men. On the other hand, advices had been received ſeveral days before from the Grand Vizier, dated at Belbeis, from which it appeared that his Highneſs, reinforced by nearly 5000 men from Djezzar Paſha, had paſſed the Deſert, and had advanced ſo far towards Cairo, without meeting with oppoſition either at Salahieh or at Belbeis. He had alſo detached a corps which has taken poſſeſſion of the town of Damietta, though the fort of L'Elbe is ſtill in the hands of the French. It is not expected that his Highneſs will experience any material reſiſtance at the town of Cairo. And I find it is the determination of Gen. Hutchinſon to afford his Highneſs ſuch aid as may be requiſite towards attacking the fortifications which the French occupy near to the town, if it is neceſſary to reduce them by force. Gen. Hutchinſon has farther received a favourable letter from Murad Bay, ſaying he is ready to join us when we come into his neighbourhood. I am happy to add, that our army are in the higheſt health and ſpirits. The climate and weather had hitherto been moſt propitious. The natives had acquired the greateſt degree of confidence from the proclamation iſſued by our army, and were continuing to bring in horſes and proviſions in great plenty. Nearly 1000 of our cavalry are now well mounted there; and we have ſtill about 11,000 infantry in the field. The utmoſt degree of unanimity prevails between the Britiſh and Turkiſh troops. ELGIN.

The Gazette of *June* 13 contains orders by his Majeſty, dated Kew, 29th of May and June 3, authoriſing the Dukes of Clarence, Kent and Cumberland, Princes Auguſtus, Adolphus, and William of Gloceſter, the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, Dukes of Saxe Gotha, Richmond, Devonſhire,

ſhire, Portland, Northumberland, Beaufort, Buccleugh, and Roxburgh, Marquiſſes Cornwallis, Buckingham, Lanſdown, and Saliſbury, Earls of Chatham, Weſtmorland, Carliſle, Spencer, and Camden, to exerciſe all the rights and privileges belonging to the Knights Companions of the Garter, as if they had been formally inſtalled—his Majeſty being pleaſed to diſpenſe with the ſtatutes and regulations uſually obſerved in regard to inſtallations.

The Gazette of *June* 6, contains an order of Council, dated the 4th, for taking off the embargo on Ruſſian and Daniſh veſſels in the Britiſh Port; and for removing the prohibition reſpecting the payment of bills drawn from thoſe countries. The intercourſe between the different powers is placed on its former footing.

The Gazette of *June* 20 contains an order of Council, for taking off the embargo on Swediſh property &c. the ſame in the caſe of the Ruſſians and Danes.

Downing-ſtreet, June 29. The following diſpatch has been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by Lord Hawkeſbury.

Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtantinople, May 23.

My Lord, An officer is arrived from the Capt. Paſha, with the intelligence that Gen. Hutchinſon had marched from Roſetta on the 8th inſt. with 4000 Britiſh troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force, under the command of the Capt. Paſha, and on the 9th attacked the French near Rahmanich. The enemy were driven in; and in the courſe of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a ſmall garriſon in the entrenchments of Rahmanich. On the 10th, the fort ſurrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizir, who was at El Hanka, a poſition four leagues diſtant from Cairo, in a North-eaſt direction. Our loſs at Rahmanich is ſtated not to exceed 30 men. The Turkiſh officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3000 Britiſh troops had arrived at Aboukir, about the 6th of May. ELGIN.

Admiralty-office, July 4. This Gazette announces the capture of the Spaniſh lugger privateer Venture, of two 6 pounders, and 27 men, and the Spaniſh cutter Al Duides, of 8 guns, and 69 men, by the Conſtance, Capt. Z. Mudge.

Admiralty-office, July 11. Letter from Capt. Rogers, Commander of the Mercury, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.; dated in Trieſte Road, May 28.

Sir, I beg leave to incloſe, a copy of my letter of the 26th inſt. to Lord Keith, giving a detail of a very gallant ſervice performed by the boats of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, which reflects great credit to the officers and men engaged in it; and the hard caſe of Lieut. Mather, being obliged to relinquiſh the prize after three hours' poſſeſſion, will not, I truſt, in the opinion of their Lordſhips, leſſen the merit of the enterprize. T. ROGERS.

Mercury, off Ancona, May 26.

My Lord, Having received information by a ſmall veſſel I captured yeſterday from Ancona, that his Majeſty's late ſloop Bulldog was laying in the Mole of that port ready for ſea, with ſupplies on board for the French Army in Egypt, I judged it neceſſary to make an attempt to take or deſtroy her, with the boats of the Mercury; and as our ſucceſs depended upon ſurpriſing the enemy, who was ignorant of our arrival in the Adriatic, the fortifications about the Mole being too formidable to juſtify the attempt in any other way, I therefore made ſail directly for Ancona, and came to an anchor ſoon after it was dark off the Mole; the boats were accordingly prepared, and left the ſhip at half paſt 10 o'clock, under the command of Mr. W. Mather, firſt Lieut. from whoſe good conduct the Bulldog was ſurpriſed, and carried about midnight, the boats having got alongſide without being hailed by the ſentinels. The alarm was however immediately given along the Mole, to which the ſhip's ſtern was ſecured by the two ends of a hower cable, and three cables out a-head; theſe were ſoon cut by the people appointed for that purpoſe, and the boats began to tow, expoſed to a heavy fire of cannon and muſquetry from the Mole; but as there was a favourable light breeze, the ſails were ſet, and in leſs than an hour the ſhip got without reach of the batteries, and was completely ours; but unfortunately it fell calm, and a current ſetting her along the coaſt near the ſhore, a crowd of boats (ſome of which were gun-boats), filled with men, came out to attack her. Mr. Mather now found his ſituation extremely critical, having the hatchways to guard, to prevent the enemy riſing from below, the boat's crews fatigued with rowing all night, and the gun-boats approaching faſt, and raking the ſhip, he had therefore the mortification of feeling himſelf obliged to relinquiſh his prize, after being in poſſeſſion of her above three hours, and unfortunately failed in ſeveral attempts before he retreated to ſet her on fire. The moment I could diſcover the Bulldog was out of the Mole, I got the Mercury under weigh, but it was almoſt a calm, and impoſſible to get near her, as ſhe had drifted with the current to a conſiderable diſtance from where the Mercury lay, and we experienced the mortifying diſappointment of ſeeing her towed back to the very ſpot from whence ſhe had been

ſo

so gallantly taken. It is nevertheleſs ſome ſatisfaction to know that her voyage muſt be at leaſt delayed for a conſiderable time, if not quite defeated, her maſts and yards being ſhot through and diſabled in many places, and ſhe had received conſiderable damage in her hull and rigging. The gallant conduct of the officers and men employed upon this little enterprize, will, I truſt, meet with your Lordſhip's approbation; and it is from a deſire of doing juſtice to their merits that I have been drawn into this, otherwiſe unneceſſarily long detail. I have to regret the loſs of two brave fellows killed, and four wounded, upon this occaſion. The enemy had above 20 killed, wounded, and drowned. T. ROGERS.

Names of the Men killed and wounded.

John Gray, ſeaman; Morgan Davis, marine, killed.—William Haines, Thomas Guillain, William Morris, Henry Mew, wounded.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, July, 1801.

WE believe that we may venture to congratulate our Readers on the pleaſing intelligence, that the queſtion which ſo lately agitated the Northern Powers of Europe (on the ſubject of the right of ſearch, in the caſe of neutral veſſels ſteering for belligerent ports) has been ſet at reſt on an equitable and permanent baſis of arrangement between

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA;

and to which the Courts of

SWEDEN AND DENMARK

have been invited to accede *. In leſs than 20 days after his arrival at St. Peterſburg,

* Of the Convention concluded on the 17th of June, between the Ruſſian miniſtry and Lord St. Helen's, the following (ſay the Hamburgh papers) are the eſſential contents:

Art. I. There ſhall be peace and friendſhip between the two Powers, and their ſubjects.—Art. II. Both the high contracting parties engage to abide by their ordinances, prohibiting any trade in commodities which are contraband of war, with the enemy againſt whom one of the two Powers makes war.—Art. III. The ſhips of the neutral Powers ſhall ſail, without moleſtation, to the harbours and coaſts of the belligerent nations; the effects found on-board the ſhips of neutral Powers, with the exception of ſuch as are contraband of war, or the property of the enemy, ſhall be free: the raw or manufactured produce of the countries engaged in war, which the ſubjects of neutral Powers ſhall have purchaſed, and are bringing away on their own account, ſhall likewiſe be free. The articles conſidered as contraband of war ſhall make no alteration in the particular ſtipulations of the treaties with other Powers. The Powers engage to iſſue ſtrict orders to the Captains of their ſhips to conceal no contraband commodities.—Art. IV. The right of ſearch ſhall be poſſeſſed only by ſhips of war, and not by privateers: A ſhip of war belonging to the belligerent Power, which ſhall require to viſit a merchant ſhip convoyed by a ſhip of war of a neutral nation, ſhall remain at the diſtance of a cannon-ſhot, wherever the ſea, or the place of meeting, does not render a nearer approach neceſſary. The commander of the ſhip of war of the belligerent party ſhall ſend a boat on-board the convoying ſhip, partly to aſcertain that ſhe is fully empowered to convoy the merchant-ſhip, with her ſpecific lading, to the port for which ſhe is bound, and partly to be certain that the ſhip of war belongs to the Imperial or Royal fleet. If the papers of the merchant ſhip are in proper order, and there appears no other ground for ſuſpicion, no further viſitation ſhall take place; but, in the contrary caſe, the convoying ſhip ſhall detain the convoy the time neceſſary for viſiting the ſhip; at which viſitation one or more officers from the convoy ſhall be preſent. If the commander of a ſhip of war ſhall think proper to viſit a merchant ſhip, for reaſons which appear to him important, he ſhall ſend notice of his intention to the commander of the convoying ſhip, who ſhall be at liberty to ſend an officer on-board, to be preſent at the ſearch: the merchant ſhip ſhall be carried into the neareſt port of the belligerent Power, and there be ſubjected to ſearch with all poſſible care.—Art. V. The commander of a ſhip of war of the belligerent parties, who ſhall detain one or more convoyed ſhips, ſhall be anſwerable for the expences and damages; and, in caſe he ſhall exceed his inſtruction, ſuffer puniſhment. On the other hand, a convoying ſhip ſhall, under no pretence, forcibly oppoſe the detention of one or more merchant ſhips by the ſhips of war of the belligerent party.—Art. VI. This article relates to the judicial regulations which both parties engage to obſerve.—Art. VII. A ſhip is not acknowledged to belong to the nation whoſe flag it bears, if the Captain, and half of the crew, are not of the ſame nation.—Art. VIII. The principles and regulations eſtabliſhed in this treaty, ſhall be applied to all naval wars in which one of the two Powers may be engaged, while the other remains neuter. Theſe ſtipulations ſhall therefore be conſidered as permanent; and be held as a conſtant rule to the two nations with reſpect to commerce.—Art. IX. Denmark and Sweden ſhall receive back their ſhips and colonies when they ſhall accede to this Convention.—Art. X. This Convention ſhall be ratified within two months, or ſooner, if poſſible.

had

had Lord St. Helen's so ably cultivated the friendship and good dispositions of the Emperor Alexander, as to effect the termination of a dispute that had occasioned the most serious alarm in the commercial, as well as the political world; and thus enabled the British fleet of 25 sail of the line, which had been sent to the Baltic, to return at a most critical hour to defend its own shores from the threatened invasion of a desperate and sanguinary enemy. SWEDEN is reported to have signified her concurrence in the Russian Convention; and it is scarcely to be doubted, that DENMARK will see that its truest policy lies in adopting the same line of conduct.

Our contest in

EGYPT

has been highly successful in its late progress. On the 9th of May Gen. Hutchinson attacked a French force posted at Rhamanich, consisting of 3000 infantry and 800 cavalry; these he defeated, and drove them into the fortress, which, however, they evacuated the following night, and retired towards Cairo, leaving only a small garrison of 110 men in the fort, who, of course, surrendered to the English on the 10th. On the 14th the British troops fell in with a valuable convoy of germs on the Nile, which (not having heard of the surrender of Rhamanich) was coming from Cairo, destined for Alexandria. Several heavy guns, great quantities of cloathing, wine, spirits, 5000l. in specie, and 150 prisoners, on this occasion fell into our hands. On the 17th, 600 of the best troops that the French had in Egypt, together with 550 camels, were taken. On the same day two forts (on the Damietta branch of the river, and at Burlos), comprising 700 men, were captured, with four small vessels in which they were about to embark, and carried into Aboukir Bay. Thus, from the 9th to the 18th of May, near 1600 men of the flower of the French army have become our prisoners.

While *our* army was thus successful, the Grand Vizier, with the allied force, encouraged by the advantages gained over the French by the British troops, was also making head against the enemy at Belbeis; where, on the 16th of May, he commenced an attack on the Republicans, whom he engaged for seven hours, defeated, and pursued them for a distance of seven miles from the place of attack, having killed and wounded between 3 and 400 men.

The Mamalukes, under the orders of Osman Bey (successor of Murad Bey), have also joined the British army, with 1500 of the best cavalry in the world; and a Bombay detachment had arrived at Cossire, in the Red Sea, expecting daily to be joined by General Baird, with the main body of auxiliaries, to be debarked at Suez, for co-operation with the allied British and Turkish forces.

The French squadron under the command of GANTHEAUME is at last discovered to be at Candia, on its way to Egypt with reinforcements; though we trust that Lord Keith will interpose an effectual bar to his landing them*. We are sorry, however, to learn, from the Paris Papers, that he has fallen in with, and overpowered by superior force, his Majesty's ship Swiftsure, of 74 guns.

Off

ALGESIRAS,

also, the French have obtained the novelty of a capture of an English man of war, the Hannibal, of 74 guns, which had boldly run in between the French ships of Admiral Linois and the Spanish batteries that protected them; but was unfortunately so hemmed in at length as to be compelled, on finding every resistance vain, to surrender to the enemy. [At the moment of writing this, however, we have before us only the French statements of the above captures: and there is little room to doubt, that when our official dispatches shall arrive, the affairs will assume a somewhat different complexion.]

In the attack upon our good and faithful ally,

PORTUGAL,

the Spaniards, backed by French power, have been but too successful; and, after having added to their captures mentioned last month, those of Azumere, Alegretta, and Porto Alegre, and obliged the Portugueze to cross the Tagus, the Spanish Commander, it seems, granted terms of Peace to the Portuguese, of which the chief stipulations were, the exclusion of British shipping from the harbours of Portugal, and the cession of the fine province of Olivenza to Spain. If we may credit the assertions of the French journalists, however, the terms of this Treaty have by no means satisfied the First Consul, who will certainly withhold his ratification: the treasury of Portugal must, we presume, open its locks to the mandate of the Dictator, before that unhappy country can hope to be liberated from the fangs of the *Great Republic*.

An Austrian force, consisting of 5000 men, has advanced from Bohemia, entered the Upper Palatinate, belonging to the Elector of

BAVARIA,

attacked the Electoral troops, the Commander of whom was wounded in the action,

* While this sheet was at press, French Journals arrived, which state (but not officially) that Gantheaume, having landed his troops on the African coast near Alexandria, had returned to France.

action, and, by force of superior numbers, compelled them, after a brave resistance, to retreat. This unexpected aggression, so difficult to be accounted for towards a Prince that had himself fought and bled in alliance with the Emperor against France, very naturally excited alarm at the Court of Munich; and couriers were immediately dispatched to Berlin and Petersburg, stating the case, and requesting succour. The Paris journals represent the affair as having been since adjusted; but we cannot conceive that there can yet have been time for any explanation between the Courts of Vienna and Munich; nor is it even pretended that the Austrians have retired from the Electoral territory. We, therefore, consider the matter as at present *in statu quo*, and look with a considerable degree of curiosity to some public avowal or explanation of the motives by which the Emperor has been actuated.

From this petty invasion we turn to the mighty preparations evidently making by

FRANCE,

with the ostensible intention of invading *this Country*. In all the ports of France, Flanders, and Holland, the armaments accumulating are immense; but, whatever may be the real design of the enemy upon these kingdoms, we have great satisfaction in observing the incessant and unabated vigilance and exertions of his Majesty's Ministers; which are most ably and actively aided by the Lords Lieutenants of counties, and Generals of districts, to meet and repel the enemy, in whatever quarter he may be enabled to make a landing; though there appears little reason to fear that the French can in any available force elude the vigilance, or contend with the skill and valour of the British navy, which now blocks up their harbours, and yet has ships enow left to cruize in every direction, for the purpose of protecting our own shores against any partial assaults that may be attempted. During this very alarm of invasion, it is to be observed, the communications between the two countries, on the subject of pacific arrangements, have been uninterrupted; and, perhaps, this "dreadful note of preparation" is only adopted, on the principle, that Peace is best made in a high state of preparedness for the alternative.

July 14. The French celebrated their anniversary in the Champs Elysées. There were during the day successively, in almost every part of the fields, balls, orchestras, pantomime exhibitions, concerts, ascension of ballioons, fire-works, and superb illuminations. The public expectation was not, in a single instance, disappointed. The temple of Victory, erected in front of the palace of the legislative body, attracted peculiar attention. This edifice was decorated with monuments to the memory of Desaix, Joubert, Hoche, and Kleber, the bust of Janus, and emblems of 11 warlike virtues, which were thus characterised:

Love of the country, by a pelican.
Courage, by a lion.
Valour, by a horse.
Prudence, by a stag.
Intrepidity, by a wolf.
Temperance, by an elephant.
Disinterestedness, by a dog.
Obedience, by a yoked ox.
Wisdom, by an owl.
Vigilance, by a cock, and
Patience, by a camel.

In the centre of the temple, on a pedestal of marble and gold, was displayed a groupe of three figures; Victory presenting Peace to France, who was supported by the god of war. On the outside of the temple was a catalogue of the names of the officers and soldiers who have received brevets of honour; and above these heroic inscriptions the following motto, formed of the branches of palm-trees, was traced in colossal character:—"Honour to the warlike virtues!" On the front and sides of the base of the temple was written, "The legislative body to the armies!" The First Consul received the troops in the morning; and a vast multitude, assembled on the occasion, expressed their gratitude and admiration by repeated shouts of "Long live Bonaparte!" The First Consul gave a superb dinner of 240 covers, at which were present the ambassadors. Almost the whole of the population of Paris was present at the celebration of the festival.

A whole family died in *Paris* on the 10th inst. from eating confectionary which was poisoned. When the officer of health arrived to make the necessary inquiries, he found the father, mother, and two daughters dead: the son was still alive, but died the day after. On examination it was found, the baking-dish was full of verdigris.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 24. A handsome new organ, built by Wright, a pupil of the famous Green, was opened in the church of *Raleigh*, in Essex, after a partial repair and beautifying, at the joint expence of the parishioners and rector, Sir John Head. Mr. Dale, the organist, performed, in an astonishing manner, some of the most select pieces from the Oratorio of the Messiah.

June 13. During a thunder-storm this day, a ball of fire fell at *Deal*, near the turnpike-house, into which some ladies had just before fled for protection, and who providentially escaped without injury.

June 15. This day the corning-house, at *Waltham-abbey*, which was under repair, by some accident took fire, when eight men were burnt; all of whom are doing well.—[The imminent danger to which

which this accident expoſed the magazine, has occaſioned a meeting of Count Rumford, Sir Joſeph Banks, and others, on the ſpot, to conſider of the moſt effectual method of preventing ſimilar accidents in future; and the office of ordnance have advertiſed for perſons to execute the work of re-inſtating the buildings.

June 30. This day there was a long and violent thunder-ſtorm at *Southampton*, and its neighbourhood. His Majeſty was out in the New Foreſt, when one of the horſes took fright at the lightning, and proved ſo unruly, that the King was perſuaded to leave the carriage, and take ſhelter in a cottage.

July 1. A dreadful fire broke out this morning at the ſeat of Captain G. Byng (commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Galatea), ſituated on *Catdown*, near Plymouth; and, owing to the impoſſibility of procuring water, the whole building was in a few hours reduced to aſhes, together with a quantity of furniture. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Byng, who were there on a viſit, and the lady of Capt. Byng, with her infant child, and all her ſervants, were with great difficulty ſaved from the fury of the flames: they had only a few minutes' notice to effect their eſcape. One of the ſervants, from a violent tooth-ache, getting out of bed, firſt diſcovered it, or in all probability the whole might have periſhed.

July 2. This day, during a dreadful thunder-ſtorm, one of the pinnacles of *Corby* ſteeple was beaten into the body of the church: at the ſame time a ſulphureous ſmell was ſo predominant, as almoſt to prevent reſpiration; and two oxen were killed on *Bourne Fen* by the lightning.—The houſe of Mr. Hill, at *Markſbury*, near Bath, was ſtruck by lightning, and in a ſhort time reduced to aſhes. Mrs. Hill, with her infant child, and her ſiſter in-law, were the only perſons in the houſe; and, alarmed at the ſtorm, had bolted the doors, and cloſed the window-ſhutters, and got near the chimney, down which ſome ſtones ſhortly fell, accompanied by ſparks of fire, and a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell. The ſiſter-in-law, who ſtood with her back to the fire-place, was ſtruck dead, although the only marks of injury that afterwards appeared were ſome livid ſpots on the back of her neck and ſhoulders. Mrs. Hill, who ſat cloſe by her, ran with her infant into an adjoining room, and fainted. The houſe became in a few minutes involved in flames, and, although the fire was immediately diſcovered, yet ſo much time elapſed in forcing open the doors, &c. that it was with extreme danger and difficulty that Mrs. Hill and her child could be extricated.

July 7. A violent thunder-ſtorm was felt in *Glamorganſhire*. In the parith of *Llanirthian* a mare and colt, the property of Mr. W. Howells, of Marcroſs, near Cowbridge, were killed by the lightning.

July 16. This day there was a moſt tremendous ſtorm of rain, thunder, and lightning, which extended ſeveral miles round the town of *Bedford*. It began about 11 o'clock, and continued till near 4. The lightning was of the moſt forked kind, and the thunder tremendous. During the ſtorm a fire-ball fell in Potter-ſtreet, in Bedford, which ſet fire to a houſe; and the two adjoining houſes were deſtroyed before the fire could be got under.—At *Loughborough* the ſtorm was violent. Mr. T. Cumberland, farmer, of the Parks, near that place, had a mare and foal killed by the lightning. The upper jaw of the mare was broke in pieces, as though ſtruck with violence by a hammer: the foal lay in an eaſy natural poſture, as if aſleep, without any appearance of injury.—Three men, hay-making, took ſhelter under ſome trees in a field near Sir John Throgmorton's, in *Buckland*, co. Berks, when two of them were unfortunately ſtruck dead by the lightning.—Between 3 and 5 there was a moſt violent ſtorm of hail at *Elmſet*, near Hadleigh. The hail-ſtones laid the next day near four inches thick on the ground, and many of them meaſured two inches and a quarter in circumference.—The ſame evening a very heavy ſtorm of hail fell at *Cumner*, in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

July 17. A barn, and ſome out-houſes, occupied by Mr. Bennett, of *Glemsford*, was ſet on fire by lightning, and entirely conſumed, together with ſome hay therein. Same afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a man and his ſon being at work in a field at *Soham*, co. Cambridgeſhire, the former told the latter to take ſhelter in a draining-mill; which the boy had but juſt done, when the lightning ſtruck the mill, much ſhattered it, and the child was killed on the ſpot. A bullock was killed by lightning at *Irukenbeath*.

Workingham, *July* 18. About 2 this morning, a ſtar of uncommon magnitude was obſerved in the Eaſt, ſome diſtance above the horizon. It was remarkably brilliant, and bore the appearance of a cluſter of 6 or 7 ſtars in conjunction, pointed all round, emitting a variety of extraordinary vivid flaſhes of luſtre. An appearance in the window, like the reflection of the moon, cauſed the perſon who firſt ſaw it to ariſe, and awaken his family, ſix in number, to behold it, who all viewed it with awful aſtoniſhment.—The ſame phænomena were diſtinctly ſeen at *Hinckley*.

July 20. There was a moſt terrible ſtorm of thunder and lightning at *Woolley*, near Wakefield, where the rain fell in ſuch torrents, as to deſtroy ſeveral cottages, force its way through the gardens, and overflow the lower apartments of the man-

manſion of G. Wentworth, Eſq. It alſo did other conſiderable damage.

A poſt-boy belonging to the Crown inn, *Wiſbech*, watering his horſes near Downham-bridge, was hurried into deep water by the tide coming rapidly in, and was drowned.

In the ſecond fire at *Oriel College*, three rooms were deſtroyed, with all the furniture and goods, except one ſuit of clothes; and the perſon in whoſe room it broke out, by a candle-ſpark dropping among linen, eſcaped by a two-pair of ſtairs window; whence another dropped, and broke his arm. Mr. Cripps, a ſtudent of the college, died ſince, of a cold caught there.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Wedneſday, June 10.

About 4 this morning a dreadful fire broke out in the ſugar-houſe belonging to Meſſrs. Ferrers and Warren, in Wood-ſtreet, which entirely conſumed the ſame; but, from the timely exertions of the firemen, and the engines being well ſupplied with water, it was prevented from communicating to a cooperage adjoining, and ſeveral old houſes and wooden buildings by which it was ſurrounded.

Saturday, June 13.

The King v. Spence. This day, in the Court of King's Bench, the defendant, who is a bookſeller, was brought up to receive judgment upon a conviction for publiſhing a ſeditious libel, called "Spence's Reſtorer of Society," in which he recommends the abolition of all private property in land, and veſting it in pariſhes, for the benefit of the publick at large. The report of the trial having been read by Lord Kenyon, the defendant addreſſed the Court in a ſpeech, in which he profeſſed he was actuated in writing the libel in queſtion by the ſame philanthropy which diſtinguiſhed the Prophets of former times. He warned their Lordſhips to regard what hiſtory and poſterity would ſay of them if they treated him with ſeverity. He ſaid, the treatment he received gave him but very little encouragement in labouring for the improvement of ſociety. Such was the ingratitude of mankind, that he was conſidered by the world as a madman and a lunatic, and behaved to in priſon worſe than a common felon. He had, however, done nothing but what his own conſcience juſtified him for doing: and if, notwithſtanding the purity of his intentions, the Court ſhould think him an object of puniſhment, the cauſe in which he ſuffered would enable him to bear it with fortitude. The Attorney-General declined preſſing any obſervation againſt the defendant. The Court ordered him to be remanded to Newgate, and brought up again on this day ſe'nnight. A perſon came forward as the friend of the defendant, and aſſured the Court he was not, as had been unjuſtly repreſented, the head of any ſect or party. It appeared that this man was a crack-brained, half-witted organiſt, and the Court accordingly ordered him to be ſilent, and mind his own buſineſs.

Tueſday, June 30.

This afternoon, between 2 and 3, there was experienced in this metropolis, and its neighbourhood, one of the moſt violent ſtorms of thunder, accompanied with a moſt furious hurricane, and torrents of rain, that was ever known. The thunder was very loud, and the lightning vivid. The wind was moſt tempeſtuous; and the rain fell, not in drops, but in whole ſheets. It never was remembered that ſo much rain fell in the ſame ſpace: the ſewers could not carry off the water ſo faſt as it fell. The Strand, in ſome places, reſembled a canal, and was almoſt navigable from ſide to ſide. The ſtorm continued upwards of half an hour to rage with this violence. The Court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, was thrown into much confuſion. The wind drove the rain with ſuch violence againſt the ſky-light, that it broke the glaſs; and, a torrent of rain deſcending on the wigs and cravats of the Counſel, they inſtantly forſook their ſeats in terror and diſmay. In vain did Lord Alvanley endeavour to rally the flying barriſters; all was confuſion till the waters ſubſided, and the heavens became clear: Learning then reſumed its ſeat, and law proceeded without fears of a ducking.—A ball of electric fire ſtruck the gable end of a houſe in Crab-tree-row, Hoxton, which completely unroofed it, and otherwiſe did much damage to the dwelling: but the ſtorm was peculiarly felt in Great Alie-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields. The chimney of Mr. May, No. 7, was blown down; the houſe, No. 6, was in great danger of taking fire from the lightning, which ran along the bell-wires, which it deſtroyed. Two ladies at No. 9, had their clothes ſcorched on their backs: a young lady had one of her ear-rings forced out of her ear by the lightning without materially injuring her. The wainſcot of the room where they ſat was perforated as if it were done with ſwan ſhot; two women in the houſe were totally deprived of their hearing for upwards of ſix hours.

Wedneſday, July 8.

This afternoon three gentlemen, coming down the Thames in a ſmall ſkiff, were overſet oppoſite the Archbiſhop's walk, Lambeth. The boat, by force of the tide, having been carried in among ſome barges, one of the gentlemen roſe to ſhove it off; when ſuddenly ſhe gave to the tide, and he fell in with the lighters, and never after roſe. His name wa Smith.

Friday, July 10.

The canal to Paddington was opened this morn-

morning for trade, with a grand proceſſion, along the Paddington line to Bull's bridge, at Uxbridge. Exactly at nine, the Committee, with their friends, in two pleaſure-boats, ſet ſail, with colours and ſtreamers flying, each veſſel being towed by two horſes. At 12 o'clock the company were met at Bull's-bridge by the city ſhallop (having on-board the ſub-committee of the Thames navigation), and ſeveral pleaſure-boats, with large parties of ladies. On meeting, a ſalute was fired, and then the proceſſion returned in the following order:

1. The Committee, and their friends, in two barges, with the Buckinghamſhire band of muſic.
2. The city ſhallop.
3. Seven pleaſure-boats.

At half-paſt 5 the cavalcade reached the Great Dock. This was announced by the firing of cannon on Weſtboorn-green-bridge, and a volley of muſketry from the town. After three huzzas, the company landed, and walked in proceſſion to the Yorkſhire Stingo, preceded by the Buckinghamſhire band, playing "God ſave the King." At half-paſt 6, the company ſat down to dinner, and ſpent the evening with conviviality. Blue and purple ribbands were worn by the ladies, gentlemen, and men employed in the concern, on which were written, "The Marquis of Buckingham, and Succeſs to the Grand Junction canal!" Great praiſe is due to the Committee for the expedition which they have uſed ſince laſt ſpring in completing the canal. A long range of warehouſes are nearly finiſhed for the reception of goods. This day not leſs than eight laden barges arrived. A public road, 100 feet wide, was finiſhed on Monday laſt to the quay, which is but a few paces from the Edgeware-road. The day proved as propitious as the undertaking is likely to prove a proſperous one. The number of perſons preſent could not be leſs than 20,000. For ſeveral miles the banks of the canal were lined with people. Several ſtages were erected for accommodation, and a long ſtring of carriages appeared on the public walk.

Thurſday, July 16.

At a general meeting, this day, of the governors of the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary, in Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho, William Knox, Eſq. V. P. (late under Secretary of State) in the chair; Dr. Samuel Foart Simmons, and Mr. Edward Ford, reſigned the offices they have, for more than 20 years, ſo ably and judiciouſly filled, of phyſician and ſurgeon to that charity. Thanks, in the moſt handſome and grateful terms, were unanimouſly voted to each of theſe gentlemen, for their long and meritorious ſervices. This charity, which has now been eſtabliſhed 27 years, and has afforded relief to upwards of 100,000 of the ſick poor of this metropolis, has, hitherto, been ſupported by a precarious annual ſubſcription; amounting, however, in ſome years, nearly to 1000l. At a late general meeting of the governors it was reſolved, that, in future, all legacies and donations ſhall be laid out in the public funds, and that the dividends only of ſuch ſums ſhall be applied to the ordinary expences of the charity. Several liberal benefactions have already been paid in towards this fund; and it appears, from the printed minutes of the meeting, which have been circulated on this occaſion, that Dr. Simmons, Dr. Bland, and Mr. Ford, being deſirous of contributing towards the benevolent views of the charity, have given up to it the arrears of ſalary due to them, to Michaelmas laſt, amounting to 400 guineas to each of them. The thanks of the meeting were voted to theſe gentlemen, for the handſome manner in which they had renounced their claims on the inſtitution: and it was unanimouſly reſolved, that Dr. Simmons, Dr. Bland, and Mr. Ford (being themſelves already Governors), ſhould each of them be requeſted to nominate a perpetual governor of the charity. We are happy to find, that in conſequence of theſe ſpirited and humane exertions, this excellent inſtitution is likely to be permanent.

Wedneſday, July 22.

This morning at an early hour, immenſe crowds from the Metropolis and the adjacent parts made their appearance in Hyde-Park, to witneſs the Review of thoſe Volunteer and Aſſociated Corps, in London and its environs, who ſo patriotically enrolled, equipped, and diſciplined themſelves, at their own expence, for the defence and ſafety of their country. The different corps, to the number of 4734, had been drawn up for a conſiderable time, when, at 10, his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief appeared on the ground, accompanied by his brother the Duke of Kent, Lord Harrington, Lord Cathcart, and ſeveral other General Officers, Aids-du-camp, &c. In leſs than half an hour afterwards arrived his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, eſcorted by the Weſtminſter cavalry. On the approach of His Royal Highneſs, a General Officer was ſent to meet him; and the ſpectators univerſally admired the air of dignified courteſy and eaſe, with which the latter was received and ſaluted by a Prince, who can ſo happily combine in his demeanour all the Majeſty of his rank, with the elegant and familiar politeneſs of a gentleman. The Royal Highlanders, commanded by Captain Roſs, were poſted in the centre of the line, on ground independent of the other corps, in the angle between the right and left wing; and, on the 5th ſignal being given, they commenced the fire by a volley, which was continued by the reſpective corps from the centre to flanks

flanks of the line. The ſame was repeated at the 6th and 7th ſignal. The various corps then went through their exerciſes and evolutions, with a degree of preciſion which muſt reflect the higheſt honour on their attention to military diſcipline. The vollies were in general very regular; and, from the very excellent appearance of the men, the elegance of the uniforms, the fine order of the arms, and the aſſemblage of beauty, which gave luſtre to the ſpectacle, the *coup d'œil* was, upon the whole, extremely magnificent. The favourable weather, the cauſe of the aſſemblage, and curioſity ſpringing from the moſt praiſeworthy motives, attracted nearly all the metropolis to Hyde-park. It was computed that, independent of the volunteers, upwards of 30,000 ſpectators attended. Faſhionable females could not be expected to have been very numerous; but, amongſt thoſe preſent, was Lady Auguſta Frederick, with ſome company, in a handſome landau. Innumerable fair forms, ſheltered from the ſcorching rays of the ſun by the protecting paraſol, were ſeen, eſcorted by their beaux, tripping over the turf. The ſurrounding walls were covered with men, women, and children. Every eye ſparkled with animation, every heart beat with loyal fervour; the proud name of Briton was vaunted with ſelf-congratulation; and if the chimerical idea of invaſion occurred, not a man preſent but, contemplating this brilliant diſplay of the "Amor Patriæ," was enthuſiaſtically eager to exclaim—

"And if their *flat bottoms in darkneſs get o'er*,
[on ſhore."

We ſoon ſhall find means to receive them

Notwithſtanding the immenſe concourſe of ſpectators, there was ſcarcely any diſorder. A troop of the Horſe Guards kept the ground, and prevented the review from being interrupted by the attempts of ſome unthinking perſons to traverſe the lines. In one inſtance, a man obſtinately perſiſted in endeavouring to croſs them, and had nearly reached the oppoſite ſide of the way, when one of the Horſe Guards lifting his ſword in order to intimidate him, he had immediate recourſe to a prudent, but precipitate, retreat, amidſt the hootings of the multitude. Not a ſerious accident occurred, though pealing burſts of laughter were now and then excited by the caſual breaking of the overloaded branches of the trees, which obliged thoſe *above* to deſcend upon the pericrania of thoſe *below*, with rather more velocity than was agreeable to either party. The three Princes, who never looked better or in higher ſpirits, beſtowed great praiſe on the good order and diſcipline of the men. The Prince was mounted on the white charger lately preſented to him by his Majeſty, of admirable proportions, and elegantly capariſoned; and the Duke of York rode a very beautiful brown one. They both looked remarkably well, appeared in high health and ſpirits, and the military elegance with which they rode along the line, and eaſy deportment with which they afterwards received the ſalutes of the different corps, captivated every ſpectator. The review ended about half-paſt 12, when the ſeveral corps retired to their reſpective diſtricts, attended by the praiſe of the Royal Reviewers, and the approbation of their Commanders and the ſpectators, excited by their ſteadineſs under arms, regularity of firing, and the high ſtate of veteran diſcipline which they uniformly exhibited. The Prince, Duke of York, General Officers, and attendants, ſoon after quitted the park, when, by way of finale, a ſecond Royal ſalute of artillery was fired. Thus cloſed a ſcene, in the higheſt degree honourable to the country, and which muſt prove inexpreſſibly gratifying both to the public and private feelings of the Royal Family at Weymouth.—On their return from the review, the Prince was cheered by all ranks of people with the moſt fond and univerſal acclamations, in acknowledgement for which his Royal Highneſs and his Royal brothers frequently ſaluted the concourſe, that ſurrounded and followed them, in the moſt graceful manner, by bowing and occaſionally taking off their hats.

Thurſday, July 30.

The Eaſt India Houſe, which has lately been conſiderably enlarged and improved by the addition of a number of contiguous buildings, is to be ſtill farther extended. Several buildings in Leadenhall-market are already purchaſed for that purpoſe.

The following notice has been ſtuck up at the Bank of England:

Notes of 1l. and 2l. dated the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, 1801, will not be paid if ſigned by either of the following names:—Holt, Clark, Scott, Douth, Longman, Phillips, Powden, Collins.

Friday, July 31.

It is with ſincere ſatisfaction we learn that large ſupplies of grain may be ſhortly expected from Ruſſia and Canada. The agents of government at Quebec had by the laſt accounts from that place, purchaſed 60,000 quarters of wheat, which were to be ſhipped for this country with all poſſible diſpatch.

A very large fleet of bombs and gun-brigs are aſſembling in the Downs; they are under ſailing orders, and expected very ſhortly to proceed off the coaſt of France: ſuppoſed, either to deſtroy the gun-boats now fitting out in the ports of Calais, Dunkirk, and Boulogne, or to bombard thoſe places. Admiral Dickſon's ſquadron remains in Yarmouth-roads. Adm. Greaves's ſquadron is cruizing off Goree.

GA-

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dublin, Jan. 3. RICHARD Earl of Shannon, K. P. Rt. Hon. Isaac Corry, chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer of this kingdom for the time being, Rt. Hon. Robert Stewart, commonly called Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, or, in the abſence of the ſaid Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary for the time being to the Lord Lieutenant, or, in the abſence of the ſaid Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary for the time being for the Civil Department of the ſaid Chief Secretary's office, the Right Hon. Lodge Lord Frankfort, the Right Hon. John Loftus Loftus, commonly called Lord Viſcount Loftus, and the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, to be commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

War office, Jan. 6. Invalids. Brevet Lt.-col. James Fahy, to be commandant of the independent companies of invalids at Alderney, *vice* Gordon.—*Brevet.* Col. James Erſkine, of the 15th light dragoons, to be aid-du-camp to the King, *vice* Manningham, appointed to the command of the rifle corps.

Whitehall, Jan. 7. Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. captain in the royal navy, and colonel of his Majeſty's marine forces; Capt. Alexander-John Ball, of the royal navy; Capt. Samuel Hood, of the royal navy; and Capt. Benjamin Hallowell, of the royal navy; permitted to accept the rank of commanders of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, which it is the intention of Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, to confer upon them, and to bear the inſignia of commanders of the ſaid order.

War-office, Jan. 10. Major-general T. Garth, from the 22d light dragoons, to be colonel of the 11ſt regiment of dragoons, *vice* Goldſworthy, dec.

Whitehall, Jan. 13. The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Moſt Hon. Charles Marquis of Drogheda, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Moore, of Moore-place, co. Kent; to the Moſt Hon. Charles Marquis of Ely, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. by the name, &c. of Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, co. York; to the Right Hon. Walter Earl of Ormond and Upper Oſſory, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. by the name, &c. of Baron Butler, of Lanthony, co. Monmouth; and to the Right Hon. John-Joſhua Earl of Carysfort, of the kingdom of Ireland, K.P. by the name, &c. of Baron Carysfort, of the hundred of Norman Croſs, co. Huntingdon.

War-office, Jan. 13 Barracks. John Wilſon, late barrack-maſter of the temporary cavalry barracks at Canterbury, to be barrack maſter of the permanent cavalry barracks at Canterbury. James Am. Chaundy, to be barrack-maſter of the temporary cavalry barracks at Canterbury, *vice* Wilſon.

War-office, Jan. 20. Invalids. Capt. Wm. Archer, from the invalids at Sheerneſs, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Chatham, *vice* Wadman, dec.; Col. Wm. Swinburne, from the invalids at Fort George, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Sheerneſs, *vice* Archer; and Capt. Benjamin Rogers, from the 53d foot, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Fort George, *vice* Swinburne.—*Brevet.* Major Boyle Travers, of the late 114th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

War-office, Jan. 27. Brevet. To be brigadier-generals in the Weſt Indies only: Col. David Cunyngham, of the 60th foot; Col. Patrick Wauchope, of the 50th foot; Col. Baldwin Leighton, of the 46th foot; and Col. Martin Hunter, of the 48th foot. Col. Thomas Peter, inſpecting field officer. To be colonel in the army, Lieut.-col. Robert Barnard Sparrow, of the Loyal Eſſex fencible infantry.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon John Buffa, from the Royal Iriſh fuzileers, to be phyſician to the forces. Surgeon Wm. Henderſon, from the 74th foot, to be ſurgeon to the forces, *vice* Alex. Grant, dec.

St. James's, Jan. 31. Right Hon. William Archbiſhop of Armagh, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council.

War-office, Feb. 3. Brevet. Lieut. col. Count Bartholomew O'Mahony, of the late 6th regiment of the Iriſh brigade, to be colonel in the army.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon W. Wood, from the 64th foot, to be apothecary to the forces. Hoſpital mate Geo. Toofey, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Travers, ſuperfeded.

War-office, Feb. 10. Brevet. Col. Manners Kerr, of the 62d foot, to be brigadier-general to the forces in the Weſt Indies only, *vice* Cunyngham, whoſe appointment has not taken place.

Whitehall, Feb. 14. Henry Vavaſour, of Spaldington and Melbourne, co. York, eſq. and Robert Shore Milnes, eſq. lieutenant-governor of the province of Lower Canada, in America, created baronets of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Downing-ſtreet, Feb. 14. Brook Taylor, eſq. to be his Majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary at the Court of the Elector of Cologne, *vice* Heathcote, dec.

War-office, Feb. 17. Hoſpital-ſtaff. Surgeon Richard Woodthorpe, to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals in the iſland of Jerſey.

Whitehall, March 17. His Majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to appoint the following ſheriffs: *Cheſhire,* John Scott Waring, of Ince, eſq. *vice* Rigby; *Monmouthſhire,* Thomas Williams, of Chepſtow, eſq.; *Warwickſhire,* John Stanton, of Kenilworth,

nelworthy, esq.; *Carmarthenshire*, Edward-Richard Shewen, of Stradey, esq. *vice* Stepney; *Cardiganshire*, John Williams, of Castle Hill, esq. *vice* Lloyd; *Glamorganshire*, Robert Jones of Fonmon Castle, esq. *vice* Traherne; *Radnorshire*, Hugh Powell Evans, of Noyadd, esq. *vice* Fowler; *Denbighshire*, John Meredith Mostyn, of Segroit, esq. *vice* Lloyd.

War-office, March 17. *Brevet.* Col. Arthur Whetham, of the 1st foot guards, and Col. Hugh Lyle Carmichael, of the second West India regiment, to be brigadier-generals in the Leeward Islands only. Brevet-major R. Uniacke, on the half-pay of the late 104th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Staff.* Lieut.-col. John Barnes, of the royal artillery, to be deputy-barrack-master-general to the British forces serving in both the Canadas.

War-office, March 18. Lieut.-general his Royal Highness Ernest Duke of Cumberland, K. G. to be colonel of the 13th light dragoons, *vice* Gen. Lord Dorchester, appointed to command the 27th light drag.

Whitehall, March 19. Codrington Edmund Carrington, of the Middle Temple, esq. barrister at law, to be chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the island of Ceylon; and Edmund-Henry Luthington, of the Inner Temple, esq. barrister at law, to be the puisne justice of the said court.

Charles Baron Arden, of that part of his Majesty's kingdom called Ireland, to be master and worker of his Majesty's Mint.

War-office, April 4. *Staff-corps.* Major John Rutherford, to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant.—*Staff.* Stephen Cullen, paymaster to the invalids stationed in the island of Guernsey. John Hayman, paymaster of a recruiting district, *vice* Lukin; and Gerard Gosselin, ditto, *vice* Arden, resigned.—*Brevet.* Colonels John Bellasis, Richard Jones, and William Neville Cameron, officers of the East India Company's forces, to take rank as major-generals in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only.

Queen's-house, April 14. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to deliver the great seal to the Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by his Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, April 18. Right Hon. Alexander Lord Loughborough, created an earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Rosslyn, in the county of Mid Lothian, with remainder to the heirs-male, lawfully begotten, of the body of Lady Janet Erskine, deceased, sister to the said Alexander Lord Loughborough, and widow of Sir Henry Erskine, of Alva, bart.

Mary-Henrietta Erskine, daugh. of Lady Janet Erskine, deceased, to have and enjoy the same place, pre-eminence, and precedency, in all assemblies or meetings whatsoever, as the daughter of an Earl of the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland.

Whitehall, April 21. Right Hon John Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. and admiral of the White, created a viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford, co. Stafford, with remainders severally and successively to William-Henry Ricketts, esq captain in the royal navy, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; to Edward-Jervis Ricketts, esq. barrister at law, brother of the said William-Henry Ricketts, and sons of Mary Ricketts, by William-Henry Ricketts, esq. late of the island of Jamaica, deceased, and sister to the said John Earl of St. Vincent, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; and the dignity of Viscountess St. Vincent, of Meaford, in the said county of Stafford, granted to the Rt. Hon. Mary Countess of Northesk, daughter of the said Mary Ricketts, and widow of William-Henry Ricketts aforesaid, and the dignity of Viscount St. Vincent to the heirs-male of her body lawfully begotten.

War-office, April 21. *Brevet.* Col. George-Henry Vanfittart, of the 68th foot, to be brigadier-general in the Leeward Islands only. Col. the Hon. John Broderick, to be brigadier-general in the Mediterranean only. Brevet-major Charles Holloway, of the royal engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel in the dominions of the Grand Seignior only, and major, with permanent rank, in the army. Lieut.-col. Edward Stephens, of the royal artillery, and Lieut.-col. the Hon. Wm. Stewart, to be colonels in the army.—*Staff.* Col. Mungo Noble, of the 17th foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to forces serving in the island of Jamaica, *vice* Grant, dec. Lieut.-col. George Airey, of the 8th foot, to be deputy-quarter-master-general to the troops serving in the island of Minorca. Lieut.-col. John Barnes, of the royal artillery, to be deputy-barrack-master general of Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, and their respective dependencies, *vice* Putnam, retired. Lieut.-col. Jn. Vesey, of the 52d foot, to be deputy-barrack-master general to the forces serving in both the Canadas, *vice* Barnes.—*Garrison.* Capt. T. Bligh St. George, of the 90th foot, to be fort-major of Fort St. George, in the island of Minorca, *vice* Snell, resigned.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon —— Green, to be inspector of field-hospitals. Surgeon Robert Grieves, from the 58th foot, to be surgeon to the forces, *vice* Green. Assistant-surgeon J. Price, from the 30th foot, to be deputy-purveyor to the forces. C. T. Aveling, ditto, *vice* Smith.—To be barrack-masters in Great Britain, Sir James Cockburn and Sir John Forbes, barts. George Torriano, esq. *vice* Mackenzie, resigned.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, April 25. Rev. Wm. Vincent, D. D. head-master of Westminster-school, to be a prebendary of Westminster, *vice* the Bishop of Chester, translated to the see of Bangor.—Rev. George Burrard, M. A. presented to the rectory of Fobbing, Essex, *vice* Ryley, dec.—Rev William Thorburn, presented to the church and parish of Troqueer, in the presbytery of Dumfries and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, *vice* Easton, dec.—Mr. Charles Stewart, to be keeper of the register of fasins, reversions, renunciations, and other writs, within the stewartry of Orkney and Zetland, *vice* James Stewart, resigned.

Whitehall, April 25. Viscount Lewisham, the Duke of Portland, Lords Hawkesbury and Hobart, Mr. Addington, the Duke of Montrose, Earl Bathurst, Lord Glenbervie, Wm. Dundas and Thomas Wallace, esqrs. Lord Arden, Thomas Pelham and Edward Golding, esqrs. to be commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.

War-office, May 2. *Invalids.* Brevet Lt.-col. John Brook, from the 81st foot, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Jersey, *vice* Leigh, appointed to the invalids at Portsmouth. Lieut. John Mitchell, from the 36th foot, lieutenant in Capt. Bulkeley's independent company of invalids at Plymouth. Ensign Wm. Murray, lieutenant in Lieut.-col. Hatfield's independent company of invalids at Plymouth. Lieut. John Edie, from the royal garrison battalion, lieutenant in Capt. Layman's independent company of invalids at Portsmouth.—At the Tower of London: Adjutant John Roy, from the half-pay of the late 2d battalion of the Breadalbane fencibles, lieutenant in Capt. Sutherland's independent company of invalids, *vice* King, whose appointment does not take place. Adjutant Nicholas Paterson, from the half-pay of the late 1st regiment of Argyleshire fencibles, lieutenant in Capt. Rogers's independent company of invalids. Lieut. John Short, of Lieut.-col. Paterson's company, adjutant to the invalids at the Tower of London. Surgeon J. T. Simpson, from the light infantry battalion of the guards, surgeon to the said invalids. Charles Coombe, assistant-surgeon to ditto.—*Staff.* Frederick Bowes, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 81st foot, paymaster of a recruiting-district, *vice* Campbell, promoted. Henry Cadelman, esq. paymaster to the invalids in the Tower of London. William Macleod, esq. late a captain in the 73d foot, to be a deputy-commissary of musters to the King's troops serving in the presidency of Fort St. George, in the East Indies.—To be barrack-masters in Great Britain: John Kinsey, esq late lieutenant-colonel of the 10th light dragoons; James Amyat Chaundy, esq. captain on half-pay of Waller's late corps, from the temporary barracks at Canterbury; Thomas Dewell, lieutenant on half-pay of an independent company; Stewkley Shuckburgh, lieutenant on half-pay of the late 102d foot; James Murray Grant, esq. captain on half-pay of the late 74th foot; Jeremiah Thompson, esq. *vice* Torriano, promoted; William Molesworth Madden, esq. late major in the 52d foot, *vice* Blacke, dec.

War-office, May 5. *Invalids.* Ensign Edward B. Wollam, from the half-pay of the late 86th foot, ensign in Brevet Lieut.-col. Hatfield's independent company of invalids at Plymouth, *vice* Murray, promoted. *Staff.* Thomas Clutton, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Worcester militia, to be paymaster of a recruiting-district, *vice* Cullen, appointed to the invalids at Guernsey.—*Hospital staff.* Surgeon F. M. Bolton, from the 40th foot, to be apothecary to the forces.

Whitehall, May 12. Robert Dundas, esq. appointed chief baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland, *vice* Montgomery, resigned.—Charles Hope, esq. appointed his Majesty's advocate in Scotland, *vice* Dundas.

Whitehall, May 16. The Earl of Leven and Melvill, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—George Prevost, esq. brigadier-general of his Majesty's forces, to be lieutenant-governor of the island of St. Lucia, in America.—George Nugent, esq. major-general of his Majesty's forces, to be lieutenant-governor of the island of Jamaica, in America, *vice* Earl of Balcarras.—Mr. Archibald Burns, to be commissary of the commissariot of Hamilton and Campsey, *vice* Frame, dec.

Whitehall, May 19. Right Hon. Horatio Baron Nelson, K. B. and vice admiral of the Blue, created a viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, co. Norfolk.—Thomas Graves, esq rear-admiral of the White, to be one of the knight's-companions of the most honourable order of the Bath.

Queen's-house, May 21. Right Hon. Sir Edward Grant, knt. Right Hon. Charles Abbott, and Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

Whitehall, May 22. Right Hon. Sir Richard Pepper Arden, knt. created Baron Alvanley, of Alvanley, co. Chester.——Mary-Anne Lady Abercromby, widow of Lieut.-gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. created Baroness Abercromby, of Aboukir, and of Tullibody, co. Clackmannan; and the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to the heirs-male of her body, lawfully begotten by the said Lieut.-gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, dec.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, May 26. Arthur Whetham, esq. appointed governor and commander in chief of the iſland of Curaçoa, in America.—Thomas Picton, esq. to be governor and commander in chief of the iſland of Trinidada, in America.

War-office, May 26. Brevet. Major-gen. the Hon. John Hely Hutchinſon, to be lieutenant-general in the army ſerving in the Mediterranean, and in the dominions of the Grand Seignior. Lieut.-col. Sir Richard Baſſett, knt. of the 5th Weſt India regiment, to be colonel in the army while ſerving with the troops ſtationed at Honduras only. Major Thomas Browne, of the 59th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army. Capt. Terence Mac Mahon, of the 53d foot, to be major in the army.—*Staff.* Col. the Hon. Alexander Hope, of the 14th foot, to be adjutant-general to the forces in Ireland, *vice* Major gen. Nugent, reſigned. Lieut.-col. David Robertſon, of Col. Champagné's regiment, to be deputy-adjutant general to the forces ſerving in the iſland of Ceylon. Mat. Byles, eſq. to be an aſſiſtant-commiſſary of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the forces in the Weſt Indies. Wm. Raymond, eſq. captain on half pay of the late 99th foot, to be paymaſter of detachments at Huſea barracks, *vice* Manſfield, appointed captain of an invalid company.

Whitehall, May 30. Right Hon. Sir Richard Pepper Arden, knt. (Baron Alvanley), made a ſerjeant at law, and appointed chief juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Lord Eldon, reſigned.—Right Hon. Sir William Grant, knt. appointed maſter or keeper of the rolls and records of the Court of Chancery, *vice* Lord Alvanley.—Major-general the Hon. Jn. Hely Hutchinſon, to be one of the knights-companions of the moſt hon. order of the Bath.

Whitehall, June 2. Right Hon. Henry Bayley, Earl of Uxbridge, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford, *vice* Earl Gower.

Queen's-houſe, June 3. John Duke of Roxburgh, groom of the ſtole, to be a knight-companion of the moſt honourable order of the Garter.

War-office, Dublin-caſtle, June 3. Staff. Capt. Henry Rochfort, of the Devon and Cornwall fencibles, to be fort-major at New Geneva, co Waterford.

Queen's-houſe, June 4. Sir Wilfrid Lawſon, of Brayton-hall, bart. to be ſheriff of the county of Cumberland.

Whitehall, June 6. Sir James Saumarez, of the iſland of Guernſey, knt. rear-admiral of the Blue; Henry Strachey, of Sutton court, co. Somerſet, and of Rookneſt, co. Surrey, eſq. maſter of his Majeſty's houſehold; Wm. Weller Pepys, of Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, one of the maſters of the High Court of Chancery; Alexander-John Ball, eſq. captain in the royal navy, a commander of the Sicilian order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit; William Benſley, of St. Mary-le-Bonne, co. Middleſex, eſq; Hugh Inglis, of Milton-Bryant, co Bedford, eſq.; William Earle Welby, of Denton-houſe, co. Lincoln, eſq.; Chriſtopher Banes, of Horſefield-place, co. Middleſex, eſq.; and Thomas Barrett Lennard, of Belhouſe, co. Eſſex, eſq.; created baronets of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—Lieut.-gen. Thomas Trigge, and John-Thomas Duckworth, eſq. rear admiral of the Red, to be knights-companions of the moſt honourable order of the Bath.—Dr. Andrew Brown, to be Regius profeſſor of rhetorick and belles lettres in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, *vice* Dr Hugh Blair, dec.

Downing-ſtreet, June 9. Hon. Arthur Paget, appointed his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna; Wm. Drummond, eſq. envoy-extraordinary at the Court of his Sicilian Majeſty; Alexander Straton, eſq. ſecretary of embaſſy at the Ottoman Porte; and Charles Stuart, eſq. ſecretary of legation at the Court of Vienna.

Whitehall, June 9. Field-marſhal his Royal Highneſs Frederick Duke of York, appointed commander in chief of all his Majeſty's land forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—Charles Edward Beresford, eſq. to be ſecretary to the commiſſioners for managing the ſtamp-duties, *vice* Brettell, dec.

War office, June 9. Staff. Gen. Sir Wm. Medows, K. B. to be commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in Ireland.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* J. Patterſon, to be deputy-purveyor to the forces.

Whitehall, June 13. Right Hon. Alleyne Lord St. Helen's, appointed ambaſſador-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Peterſburg; and Benjamin Garlike, eſq. to be ſecretary to the embaſſy.—Charles Oakley, eſq. to be ſecretary of legiſlation at the Court of the Elector of Bavaria.—Right Hon. Gen. Sir Chas. Grey, K. B created Baron Grey, of Howick, co. Northumberland.

Whitehall, June 15. Right Hon. William Lord Craven, to be Viſcount Uffington, co. Berks, and Earl of Craven, co. York.—Right Hon. George Lord Onſlow, to be Viſcount Cranley, of Cranley, co. Surrey, and Earl of Onſlow, of Onſlow, co. Salop.—Right Hon. Charles Lord Romney, to be Viſcount Marſham, of the Mote, co. Kent, and Earl of Romney.—Right Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, to be Earl of Chicheſter.—Right Hon. Thomas Lord Grey de Wilton, to be Viſcount Grey de Wilton, and Earl of Wilton, of Wilton caſtle, co Hereford, with remainders to Thomas Groſvenor, eſq. ſecond ſon, Robert Groſvenor, eſq. third ſon, of Viſcount Belgrave, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of the ſaid Thomas

Thomas Lord Grey de Wilton, and the fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and every other ſon and ſons of the ſaid Eleanor, by her preſent or any future huſband, and the reſpective heirs-male of their bodies, lawfully begotten.

Whitehall, June 16. Right Hon. George Legge, commonly called Viſcount Lewiſham, to be Baron of Dartmouth, Devon.

Queen's-houſe, June 16. Robert Barlow, eſq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

Carlton-houſe, June 17. Rev. Alexander Scott, M. A. to be chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

War-office, June 23. *Staff* General the Hon. William Harcourt, to be governor of the Royal Military College.—*Garriſons* Lt.-gen. John Earl of Clanricarde, to be governor of Hull, *vice* Harcourt; Lieut.-col. Francis Conningham, of the Coldſtream foot-guards, to be lieutenant-governor of Hull, *vice* Major-gen. Jones, dec.—Lieut.-gen. Henry Johnſton, to be governor of Roſs caſtle, in Ireland, *vice* Lieut.-gen. Euſtace, dec.

Queen's houſe June 24. Codrington Edmund Carrington, eſq. chief juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the iſland of Ceylon, knighted.

Dublin-caſtle, June 25. Sir Michael Smith, bart. appointed maſter of the rolls in Ireland; Right Hon. St. George Daly, one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, *vice* Smith; Robert Johnſon, eſq. one of the puiſne judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, *vice* Right Hon. Thomas Kelly, reſigned.

Whitehall, June 27. Right Hon. John Earl of Chatham, K. G. to be maſter general of his Majeſty's ordnance of the United Kingdom, *vice* Marquis Cornwallis, reſigned.

Whitehall, June 29. Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, to be Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, co. Suſſex.

Whitehall, June 30. James Montgomery, of Stanhope, eſq. late lord chief baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and William Douglas, of Caſtle Douglas, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, and of Newton Douglas, in the ſhire of Wigton, eſq. created baronets.—John Royds, eſq. one of the judges of the Supreme Court at Bengal; Henry Gwillim and Benjamin Sullivan, eſqrs. judges of the Supreme Court at Madras; knighted.

War-office, June 30. *Staff-corps.* Capt. Wm. Nicolay, from the royal engineers, to be major, *vice* Rutherford, promoted.—To be barrack maſters in Great Britain: Thomas Edgar, eſq. major, on half-pay of the 89th foot, *vice* Lord, dec.; Joſeph Otway, eſq. late captain in the 48th foot, *vice* Finlay, ſuperſeded, being abſent without leave; William Williams, late lieutenant in the 15th foot, *vice* Loving, dec.; Daniel Page, eſq. deputy-barrack-maſter at Wincheſter, to be barrack-maſter there, *vice* Lewis, dec.

Dublin, July 4. Edmund Stanley, eſq. to be his Majeſty's prime ſerjeant at law in Ireland, *vice* St. George Daly.

Whitehall, July 7. John Dillon, of Liſmullen, co. Meath, eſq. a baron of the Holy Roman Empire; John Keane, of Belmont and Cappoquin, co. Waterford, eſq.; James Chatterton, of Caſtle Mahon, county and city of Cork, eſq. his Majeſty's ſecond ſerjeant at law in Ireland; Richard Hardinge, of the county of Fermanagh, eſq. with remainder to the heirs-male of the body of his father, Nicholas Hardinge, late of Canbury, co. Surrey, eſq. dec.; Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, of Leſheen, co. Tipperary, eſq.; Sir Richard Kellett, of Lota, county and city of Cork, knt. with remainder to the heirs-male of the body of his father, Richard Kellett, eſq. of the city of Cork; Sir William Jackſon Homan, of Dunlum, co. Weſtmeath, knt.; Francis Goold, of Old Court, co. Cork, eſq. with remainder to the heirs-male of the body of his father, George Goold, late of Old Court, in the ſaid county of Cork, eſq. dec.; Morgan Crofton, of Mohill, co. Leitrim, eſq.; Jas. Michael de Batha, of Knightſtown, Caſhell, and Ladyrath, co. Meath, eſq.; Robert Synge, of Kiltrough, co. Meath, eſq.; and Andrew Ferguſon, of the city of Londonderry, eſq.; created baronets.

War-office, July 11. *Brevet.* Major-gen. Francis Dundas, to be lieutenant-general at the Cape of Good Hope.

Whitehall, July 15. Right Hon. Allevne, baron St. Helen's of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, created a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron St. Helen's, of St. Helen's, in the Iſle of Wight, and co. Southampton.

War-office, July 25. Lieut.-col. Jn. Gaſpard Le Marchant, of the 2d dragoon-gds, to be lieutenant-governor and ſuperintendant-general of the Royal Military College; Chas. Greenwood, eſq. treaſurer, and Lieut.-col. Fred. Mackenzie, ſecretary thereof.

Civil Promotions.

REV. F. W. Franklin, M. A. elected (by the governors of Chriſt's hoſpital) maſter of their grammar-ſchool at Hertford.

Charles Abbot, eſq. elected recorder of Oxford, *vice* Burton, reſigned on account of loſs of ſight; and the Hon. C. B. Agar, elected deputy-recorder, *vice* Abbot.

Rev. George Gray, vicar of Aſlefby, and rector of Marton, co. Lincoln, appointed maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Heighington, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Thomas Martin Hitchin, miniſter of St. John's chapel, Plymouth-dock, to be regiſtrar of the conſiſtorial court of Exeter, *vice* Carrington.

Rev.

Rev. William Hayne, appointed maſter of the free grammar-ſchool of Hinton Maurice, Devon.

Samuel Collingridge, eſq. admitted (by purchaſe) ſecondary of Gilſpur-ſtreet Compter, London, *vice* Hardy, dec.

Robert Blair, eſq. ſolicitor-general for Scotland, elected (by the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh) dean of faculty, *vice* Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, now lord chief baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotl.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Samuel White, M. A. Brytewell Baldwyn R. in the diocese of Oxford.

Rev. Charles Moſs, B. A. Wookey V. co. Somerſet.

Rev. Robert Walker, rector of Sheringham, Norfolk, Middleton living, near Manchester.

Rev. Charles Sewkins, Frodſham V. co. Cheſter.

Rev. R. Maſhiter, St. Paul's perpetual curacy in Manchester.

Rev. Joſeph-Francis Fearon, M. A. Cuckfield V. with Schſea R. both co. Suſſex.

Rev. Thomas Stockwell, D. D. to be ſubdean of Saliſbury cathedral, *vice* Samber, dec.

Rev. Thomas Wyndham, of Marſhwood, Compton Chamberlain V.

Rev. Thomas Dance, LL. B. Horninghold V. co. Leiceſter.

Rev. George Marſh, many years chaplain to the brigade of life-guards, Long-Critchill with More Critchill R. Dorſet.

Rev. John-James Toogood, M. A. Milſten R. Wilts.

Rev. B. W. Wrey, rector of Combinteinhead, Tawſtock R. Devon.

Rev. Harry Porter, Enfield V. co. Middleſex, *vice* Newbon, dec.

Rev. Henry Hetley, B. D. Horſingham prebend, in the collegiate church of Heyteſbury, Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Armſtrong, B. A. Stanford-le-Hope R. Eſſex.

Rev. John Bedingfield Collyer, B. A. Wroxham cum Sallows V. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Baker, M. A. Little Creſſingham R. Norfolk, *vice* John Baker, dec. and Rollſby R. in the ſame county, *vice* Adams, dec.

Rev. J. Wright, M. A. Great Billing R. co. Northampton.

Rev. G. Harper, M. A. Stepney R. co. Middleſex, *vice* Breithwaite, dec.

Rev. Charles-Robert Dade, M. A. Denver R. Norfolk, *vice* Young, dec.

Rev. J. Milward, Horſley V. *vice* Davenport, dec.

Rev. E. Drax Free, D. D. St. Giles V. Oxford, and to be lecturer thereof.

Rev. John Moſſop, Langtoft V. co. Linc.

Hon. and Rev. Charles Digby, Biſhop-Lydiard V. co. Somerſet.

Rev. —— Jones, Broxburne V. Herts, *vice* Jourdan.

Rev. William Warner, B. A. Chiſelden V. Wilts.

Rev. Henry Hale, rector of Child-Okeford, appointed archdeacon of Dorſet.

Rev. William Gyllett, M. A. Churcham V. with the chapelry of Sully annexed, in the diocese of Glouceſter, *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. George Barker, B. A. Shelton R. co. Bedford, *vice* Freeman, dec.

Rev. William Wilkinſon, B. A. South Croxton R. co. Leiceſter, *vice* Hacket, dec.

Rev. John Marſhall, M. A. Epworth R. in the iſle of Axholme, co. Lincoln, *vice* Robinſon, dec.

Rev. Richard-Francis Onſlow, M. A. Kidderminſter V. co. Worceſter.

Rev. Henry Davies, B. A. Peterchurch V. co. Hereford.

Rev. William Jackſon, LL. B. of Fillingham, Nettleton R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Smith, D. D. Rudford R. co. Glouceſter.

Rev. John Mitchell, LL. B. Coln Rogers R. with Eaſt Leach chapelry, both co. Glouceſter.

Rev. James Yalden, M. A. Bucknel R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Williams, Watlington V. co. Oxford.

Rev. William Williams, M. A. Puddington V. co. Bedford.

Rev. John Morgan, M. A. late curate of Towceſter, Tugford R. Salop.

Rev. J. Paver, of Ledſham, to be vicar thereof; and Rev. Mr. Hale, Harewood V.; both *vice* Tatterſall, dec.

Rev. E. Walſby, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury cathedral, Milton V. near Sittinghourn, Kent.

Rev. Henry-John Todd, M. A. Allhallows R. Lombard-ſtreet, London, *vice* Walſby, reſigned.

Rev. William Bennett, B. A. elected a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Todd, reſigned.

Rev. William Harriſon, B. A. late of Daventry, Goudhurſt living, Kent.

Rev. Edmund Bellman, M. A. Pettaugh R. Suffolk, *vice* Wilſon, reſigned.

Rev. Digby Smith, M. A. St. Martin R. Worceſter, *vice* Baty, dec.; and Rev. T. Shirley, St. Swithin R. in the ſame city, *vice* Smith, reſigned.

Rev. W. S. Goodenough, Yate St. Mary R. co. Glouceſter, *vice* Hay, reſigned.

Rev. John Holden, fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge, appointed one of his Majeſty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. W. H. Woodroffe, M. A. Lwyncombe R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Robert Croft, M. A. Stillington prebend, in York cathedral, *vice* Alt, dec.

DISPENSATION.

REV. Morgan Graves, D. D. of Oriel college, to hold Malvern V. with Hill-Crome and Henlip R. co. Worceſter.

Pp. 88.

Pp. 88, 209. Baron Dimſdale was ſon of John D. of Theydon Gernon, near Epping, in Eſſex, and Suſan daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Albury-hall, in the pariſh of Albury, near Hertford. His grandfather, Robert, accompanied William Penn to America in 1684, and took with him his two ſons, John and William; but, returning in a few years, ſettled at his native village, and was there ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon John in the practice of phyſick, which his other ſon, William, purſued at Biſhops-Stortford. John had eight children, four of whom, Mary, John, William, and Calvert, died young; Suſan and Robert lived to a more advanced age; Thomas the ſixth, and Joſeph the ſeventh, to a late period, the laſt dying, after a ſhort illneſs, April 26, 1779. Thomas derived his firſt medical knowledge from his father, and at St. Thomas's hoſpital, under Mr. Symonds, and, on his death, under Mr. Girle, commenced his practice at Hertford about 1724, and married the only daughter of Nathanael Braſſey, of Roxford, near that town, an eminent banker in London, and repreſentative of Hertford in four ſucceſſive parliaments. She died 1744, and left no children. To relieve his mind under this loſs, he voluntarily offered his aſſiſtance to the phyſicians and ſurgeons in the army, under the Duke of Cumberland, and continued with it till after the ſurrender of Carliſle to the King's forces, when he received the Duke's thanks, and returned to Hertford. In 1746 he married Anne Iles, a relation of his firſt wife, and by her fortune, and that which he acquired by the death of the widow of Sir John Dimſdale of Hertford, he retired from practice; but, his family becoming numerous, and ſeven of his ten children being living, he reſumed it, and took the degree of M. D. 1761. Having fully ſatisfied himſelf about the new method of treating perſons under inoculation for the ſmall-pox, he publiſhed his treatiſe on it in 1776, which was ſoon circulated all over the Continent, and tranſlated into all its languages, not omitting the Ruſſian. He concludes with ſaying that, "although the whole proceſs may have ſome ſhare in the ſucceſs, it, in my opinion, conſiſts chiefly in the method of inoculating with recent fluid matter, and the management of the patients at the time of eruption." This proof of his profeſſional knowledge occaſioned his being invited to inoculate the Empreſs Catherine and her ſon, 1768, of which he gives a particular account in his "Tracts on Inoculation, 1781." His reward for this was an appointment of actual counſellor of ſtate and phyſician to her Imperial Majeſty, with an annuity of 500l. the rank of a baron of the Ruſſian empire, to be borne by his eldeſt lawful deſcendant in ſucceſſion, and a black wing of the Ruſſian eagle in a gold ſhield in the middle of his arms, with the cuſtomary helmet, adorned with the baron's coronet, over the ſhield; to receive immediately 10,000l. and 2000l. for traveling-charges, miniature pictures of the Empreſs and her ſon, and the ſame title to his ſon, to whom the Grand Duke gave a gold ſnuff box, richly ſet with diamonds. The Baron inoculated numbers of people at Peterſburg and Moſcow; and, reſiſting the Empreſs's invitation to reſide as her phyſician in Ruſſia, he and his ſon were admitted to a private audience of Frederick III. King of Pruſſia, at Sans Souci, and thence returned to England. In 1779 he loſt his ſecond wife, who left him ſeven children. He afterwards married Elizabeth daughter of William Dimſdale, of Biſhops-Stortford, who ſurvives him. He was elected repreſentative of the borough of Hertford 1780; and declined all practice, except for the relief of the poor. He went to Ruſſia once more, 1781, to inoculate the preſent Emperor and his brother Conſtantine, ſons of the Grand Duke; and, as he paſſed through Bruſſels, the late Emperor, Joſeph, received him in private, and wrote in his preſence a letter, which he was to convey to the Empreſs of Ruſſia. In 1790 his ſon, Baron Nathanael, was elected for the borough of Hertford, on his reſignation and retirement to Bath, for ſeveral winters, but at laſt he fixed altogether at Hertford, and died, aged 89, Dec. 30, 1800, after an illneſs of about three weeks. About 17 years ago he felt the ſight of one eye declining, having before loſt that of the other, but recovered both by the operation of the cataract, by Wenzel.

P. 482, a. Mr. Brome was in his 28th year, and gave every promiſe of being a valuable member of ſociety, and a very diſtinguiſhed artiſt. His father was originally a linen-draper in the Hay-market, but has, for ſeveral years, retired, upon an honourably-acquired competency, into Norfolk, where his wife and himſelf have lived to lament the loſs of their two ſons. The eldeſt, after having been ſettled in a reſpectable line, and married to an eſtimable woman, died of a decline about three years ago. The ſecond ſon, the ſubject of this article, was well educated, and, at about 14 years of age, placed as a pupil to Mr. Skelton the engraver. His manners were engaging and attractive; his mind grateful and affectionate, and his conduct correct and manly. As an artiſt, he gave promiſe of attaining future eminence. He drew accurately, and engraved in a clear and tranſparent ſtyle. His portrait of Mr. Pitt, from Owen, is well marked, and a ſtrong reſemblance. He ſome time ſince began a print from a beautiful picture of Contemplation, by Romney, which his premature death prevented his completing.

Ibid.

Ibid. Mrs. Hannah Palmer was daughter of the late Charlton P. esq. of Islington. Her sister died Feb. 1, 1768, and her mother at a very advanced age.

Ibid. Mr. Browne was near 30 years librarian to the Hull Subscription-library, and great uncle to the Rev T. Browne, author of many beautiful poetical pieces, which formerly appeared in the Hull Advertiser, under the signature of Alexis, since collected and published for the benefit of his widow.

P. 513, b. l. 2, for Tell, r. Toll.

P. 574, a. Mr. John Cushnie, shipmaster, of Aberdeen, died on the 3d of May, in his 73d year. To the honest sincerity and plainness of manners characteristic of his profession Mr. C. united a generous and truly-benevolent heart. For many years, while possessed of a very limited income, he still found means to reserve a portion of it for the exercise of charity; and having afterwards acquired a more affluent fortune, it occasioned no other alteration in his original habits and frugal mode of life than to enlarge the sphere of his liberality. Modest, reserved, and perfectly free from ostentation, his charities were only made known by those who were the objects of them; and, having bestowed very considerable sums in relieving the distresses of the poor, particularly during the late and present calamitous seasons, he has left to posterity a laudable example of extensive beneficence; for, having neither family nor near relations, the greater part of his fortune is bequeathed amongst the various charitable institutions in Aberdeen and its neighbourhood as under:

	£.
To the Society of Shipmasters and Seamen of Aberdeen, for behoof of their poor	500
To said society, for behoof of the poor white fishers of Footdee	200
The Guildry of Aberdeen, for their poor	500
To the managers of the infirmary of Aberdeen	300
To said managers, for behoof of the Lunatic hospital	500
To said managers, for behoof of the two dispensaries, 200 each	400
To the managers of the Poor's hospital	500
To said managers, for behoof of the fund for providing coals for the necessitous poor	400
To said managers, for behoof of the Sunday-schools in Aberdeen	400
The Trades hospital at Aberdeen	200
The Narrow-wynd society of Aberdeen	300
The Shiprow society in Aberdeen	200
The Porters society of Aberdeen	100
To Mr. Train's school	200
To the Public kitchen	100
To the poor of Old Aberdeen	200
The master of Kirkwork of Aberdeen	200
And to his executors, in trust for the managers of any fund, to be established in Aberdeen, for the support of decayed women-servants in Aberdeen, of unexceptionable character for fidelity and honesty, who shall have resided there 15 years or upwards, and are not under 60 years of age, unless sooner incapacitated to earn their livelihood from bodily infirmities	200
	£.5400

P. 574, b. Mr. Stuart was the chief legal agent for the Duke of Hamilton in the celebrated Douglas cause, which occasioned a duel between him and the present Lord Thurlow, and a series of letters, nearly resembling those of Junius, to Earl Mansfield.

P. 580, a. Mr. Wheble died at Kensington; was formerly a tallow-chandler; and has left 200,000l. property, and an only son.

P. 580, b. Brigadier-general Benedict Arnold was a native of New England; bred a surgeon, but soon took to the sea, as master and supercargo in a small vessel between the New England provinces and the West Indies, carrying timber, livestock, &c.; from which last article he has been called a horse-dealer. After he settled at Newhaven he was chosen captain of a troop of volunteers, whom, the morning after the first contest between the Americans and Britons, at Lexington, he marched away to Boston, 150 miles. He soon after had the rank of colonel, and commanded a body of 1100 men on an expedition to Canada, to surprize Quebec, in which he failed, by trusting a letter to an unknown Indian, who carried it to the lieutenant governor, and, attempting to storm the city, received a wound in his leg, but took the command after the death of Montgomery, and drew off the shattered remains of the American army to Crown point. On the approach of Carleton he was appointed to command the American fleet on Lake Champlain, though great complaints of misconduct were lodged against him. He checked the English fleet, but was at last obliged to fly, and run most of his ships on shore, to save the crews. Here his bravery surpassed his skill. With the rank of general he defended Danbery against Gen. Tryon; and, in an action at Redsfield, 1777, had his horse shot under him, and saved himself from being bayonetted by shooting his antagonist. Congress presented him with another horse. In the same campaign he relieved Fort Schuyler; and, in attempting to force Burgoyne's camp, he received a wound in his thigh, which occasioned a contraction of the limb. When the British troops evacuated

cuated Philadelphia, 1778, he was appointed to command the American garrison. Here he lived in an expenſive ſtyle, ſupported by unſucceſsful privateering and trade; and a claim which he ſet up againſt the American government being diſallowed by the commiſſioners, he gave way to intemperate conduct and expreſſions, which occaſioned his being tried by a court-martial and reprimanded. From this time he formed a deſign to quit the ſervice, and, 1780, opened a correſpondence with Sir Henry Clinton to deliver up Weſt point, where he commanded. Major André was ſent up the river, in the Vulture ſloop, to confer with him, and, being intercepted, ſuffered an ignominious death, however Waſhington wiſhed to ſave him by exchanging him for Arnold, who got ſafe on-board the ſloop, and was to receive 6000l. and the rank of brigadier-general and colonel's pay in the Engliſh ſervice, in reward of his treaſon. In 1781 he was ſent to the Cheſapeak, to deſtroy the ſtores at Richmond and Portſmouth, and eſcaped the plan laid by Waſhington to catch him. He retired to New York, and fortunately was not with the army when it capitulated. His laſt enterprize was againſt New London, where he deſtroyed the ſhipping. After eſcaping the dangers of the ſea and enemy, he arrived in England, was received at court, and procured a penſion for his wife if ſhe ſurvived him At the peace he went to Nova Scotia, to take up a grant of land, and quitted it on a charge of perjury. He went to the Weſt Indies; was taken by the French, and made an extraordinary eſcape from their ſhip. He is ſaid to have rendered ſome great ſervice to Sir Charles Grey, when commanding on that ſtation.

P. 581, a. The late Lord Stonefield ſat as one of the judges of the Court of Seſſion exactly 39 years, having been appointed to the bench June 16, 1762. He ſucceeded Lord Tinwald, who was named one of the judges in 1744, on the deceaſe of Lord Rowſton, the latter having been appointed ſo far back as 1710. Theſe three judges, therefore, ſat on the bench, in ſucceſſion to each other, for upwards of 90 years. Lord Stonefield was for ſome time one of the lords of juſticiary, but he reſigned that ſituation a conſiderable time ago.

Ibid. b. Every exertion that Humanity could dictate was inſtantly made to clear away the earth, and reſcue the unfortunate Mr. Grindly and the three other men. After two hours of inceſſant labour, the body of Mr. G. was got out, but quite dead. The people continued digging to come at the others, but it was not till the afternoon of the next day (June 23) before they got ſo deep. When they found them they were all dead, and ſtanding upright, two of them in the attitude of embracing each other, and one of them had his arms extended upwards. Not a bone of their bodies was broken, but one of them had diſcharged a little blood at the mouth.

BIRTHS.

June 16. THE wife of Mr. T. Gwynne, mathematical maſter of Chriſt's hoſpital, a ſon.

21 In Smith-ſtreet, Chelſea, the wife of Mr. Rob. Cooper, of the royal navy, a dau.

24 At Brompton-grove, the wife of Edmund Wigley, eſq. M.P. a daughter.

25. In Great Quebec ſtr. Portman-ſqu. the wife of Robert Bomford, eſq. a ſon.

In Powis-place, the wife of Francis Fownes Luttrell, eſq commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, a ſon.

The lady of Sir John Fagg, bart. a ſon.

27. Mr. Henry Jones, of Manſion-houſe-ſtreet, a daughter.

29. The wife of George Herbert, eſq. of Hans-place, a daughter

At Berlin, the Queen of Pruſſia, a prince.

30. At Taplow, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, wife of Pafcoe G. eſq. a daughter.

Lately, At Moira-houſe, Dublin, the Counteſs of Granard, a ſon.

In Great Denmark-ſtr. Dublin, the lady of the Hon. Lieut.-col Creighton, a dau.

In Peter-ſtr. Dublin, Mrs. Handy, wife of the equeſtrian, of twins.

At Leven-grove, Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a daughter.

At Leys, Edinburgh, Lady Burnet, a ſon.

At Ochtertyre, Lady Mary Murray, a ſon.

At Edinburgh, Lady Helen Hall, a dau.

Near Bath, the wife of Mr. Leddon, three ſons and a daughter, all likely to do well.

At the Lodge of Worceſter college, Oxford, the wife of Dr. Landon, provoſt of that ſociety, a ſon.

At his ſeat at Harleyford, the lady of Sir Wm. Clayton, bart. a ſon.

At Durham, the wife of Dr. Price, prebendary of that cathedral, a ſon.

The wife of John Geers Cotterell, eſq. colonel of the Herefordſhire militia, a ſon.

In Upper Gower-ſtreet, the wife of Wm. Moffatt, jun. eſq. a ſon.

In Portland place, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Berners, a ſon.

July 2. At Dumfries, the wife of Lieut.-col. Wright, of the Edinburgh militia, a ſon.

The wife of Capt. Huxley, of the ſecond Weſt India regiment, a daughter.

4 At Stamford, the wife of James Raymond Johnſtone, eſq of Alva, in Scotland, a ſon and heir.

5. The wife of J. P. Anderſon, eſq. of Highbury-grove, a ſtill-born ſon.

The wife of Richard Martin, eſq. of Cumberland-place, a daughter.

The wife of Capt. Man Dobſon, of the royal navy, a daughter.

8. The wife of Mr. Jennings, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, a daughter.

The

The wife of Thomas Davis, of Caſtle-yard, Bankſide, a ſon, being her firſt after 11 years' marriage, and in her 53d year.

In Queen Anne ſtreet Weſt, the wife of John Chemier, eſq. a ſon.

In Burlington ſtr. Lady Folkſtone, a dau.

9 In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, Lady Amherſt, a daughter.

10. At his Lordſhip's houſe at Shrubhill, near Dorking, Surrey, Lady Leſlie, a dau.

At Fryſtone, near Ferrybridge, the wife of Richard Slater Milnes, eſq. M.P. for the city of York, a daughter.

11. At Goſport, the wife of Mr. Lee Sage, the ventril quiſt, of twins, a ſon and a daughter. This is the third time ſhe has produced twins within 2 years and a half.

12. At Little Ealing, Middleſex, the wife of Lieut. col Drinkwater, a ſon.

13. At Hornby-caſtle, co. York, the Ducheſs of Leeds, a daughter.

19 Lady Eliz. Halliday, wife of Capt. H. Berkeley-ſquare, a daughter.

In Upper Brook-ſtr. the wife of Capt. Scott, of the royal navy, a daughter.

20. At Dinny, in Suſſex the wife of Wm. John Compton, eſq. a ſon and heir.

21. At Donnington park, Berks, the wife of Wm. Brummel, eſq. a daughter.

23 The wife of Mr. Horatio Robſon, of Piccadilly, a daughter

24. The wife of Robert Blake, eſq. of Eſſex-ſtreet, a daughter.

25. At the Hon. General Harcourt's, in Portland-place, the wife of Lieut. Ramſbottom, of the 10th light dragoons, a ſon.

26. At Whitton-park, Middleſex, the wife of John Agnew, eſq. M.P. a dau.

Marriages

June 29 JOHN Jolliffe Tuſnell, eſq. eldeſt ſon of William T. eſq. of Langleys, Eſſex, to Miſs Pilkington, dau. of the late Sir Michael P. bart. of Chevet, co. York.

July 2 Mr. Erafmus Maddox, of St. Pancras, to Miſs Eliz. Stonelegge, of Tottenham court-road.

3 At Gilmorton, Mr. Chas. Hewitt, merchant, of Manchester, to Mrs. F. Adcock, widow, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Halford Wigton, of Foulkeney-lodge, co. Leiceſter.

4 At Exeter, Rev. J. S. Phillott, ſon of the Rev. A. chdeacon P. to Miſs Ruſſel, daughter of Mr. Robert R. of Exeter.

6. Capt. Archibald Campbell, of the 88th foot, to Miſs Macdonald, of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place.

7. Rev. R. F. Onſlow, eldeſt ſon of the Dean of Worceſter, to Miſs Harriet Foley, 3d daugh. of the Hon. Andrew F. M.P.

8. Mr Dingwall, of Ludgate-hill, to Miſs Yates, daugh. of John Y. eſq. of Illington.

9. Randal Norris, eſq ſub-treaſurer to the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Faint, of the Temple.

10. Mr. Maurice Davies, of Aberyſtwyth, merchant, to Miſs Mary Davies, of Machynlleth.

11. By ſpecial licence, at the dowager Lady Burgoyne's, in Oxford-ſtreet, Lord Onsley, to Miſs Burgoyne, only daughter of the late Sir John B. bart.

12 Joſeph Cade, eſq. of Garlick-hill, to Miſs Wade, of Hampſtead.

13. At Eltham, Kent, R. S. Light, eſq. to Miſs Henrietta Miller, ſecond daughter of the late John M. eſq. of Carey-ſtreet.

14. Rev. Joſhua Shaw, paſtor of the Independent congregation at Ilkeſton, co. Derby, and late ſtudent of the Independent college at Rotherham, to Miſs Maſon.

15. Wm. Alves, eſq. of Springfield, to Miſs Davidſon, of Bedford-ſquare.

16. By ſpecial licence, at Lambeth palace, Lord Pelham, to Lady Mary Oſborne, daughter of the late Duke of Leeds.

17. At St. James's church, Thomas Niſbett, jun. eſq of Kingſland, to Miſs Sally Preſton, niece of the late Sir Jn. Call, bart.

20. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Cooper Willyams, vicar of Exning, Suffolk, and domeſtic chaplain to Earl St. Vincent, to Miſs Elizabeth Snell, third daughter of Peter S. eſq. of Whitley-court, co. Gloucester.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Blakeney, of the county of Roſcommon, to Miſs Alicia Newcome, ſecond daughter of the late Primate of Ireland.

At Aſhe, the Rev. Henry Rice, eldeſt ſon of the late Rev. R. eſq. of Bramling, near Canterbury, to Miſs Lefroy, only daughter of the Rev. George L. rector of Aſhe.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Rev. John Scott, of Hull, to Miſs Errington, of Newcaſtle.

23. At Kenton, Mr. Beard, to Miſs Bartlett, of Teignmouth; alſo, Capt. Bartlett, of Teignmouth, to Miſs Beard, brother and ſiſter to the aforeſaid.

27. Mr. J. Lucas, to Miſs Jemima Newcome, dau. of the late Primate of Ireland.

Deaths.

Feb. 1 AT Petrowitzkin, in Ruſſia, Mr. George Lacey, late of the Shakſpeare, Canterbury.

April 11. In the camp near Alexandria, after three days illneſs of a fever ſo prevalent and fatal in that country, Lieut. James Brooke, eldeſt ſon of the late Wm. B. eſq. formerly of Killingbeck, co. York.

May ... In America, Thomas Drayton, eſq. nephew to the late Lord Macleod.

8. At Madeira, Mr. Knight, wife of John K. eſq. of Lea caſtle, co. Worceſter, and daugh. of the late Hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craigie-hall.

24. After a tedious illneſs, Mrs. Mary Millington, wife of Langford M. eſq. of Berners-ſtreet, and Ruſhford-lodge, Suffolk. She was the daughter of the late Thomas Warren, eſq. of the Inner Temple.

30 John Millar, eſq. advocate, and profeſſor of civil and Scotiſh law in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. He was called to the

the bar in 1760, but an early marriage induced him to relinquiſh the proſpects of the bar for the more certain ſituation abovementioned, which he followed for near 40 years. He taught two claſſes of civil law; in the firſt, delivering lectures on the Inſtitutions, in the other, on the Pandects, of Juſtinian; and, 1771, found leiſure to publiſh part of them in quarto, in his "Origin of the Diſtinction of Ranks," which contains a ſketch of his opinions reſpecting the chief of what, in the civil law, are called the rights of perſons, and alſo a very ſhort view of the firſt part of his lectures on government. In 1787 he publiſhed, alſo in quarto, the firſt volume of "An hiſtorical View of the Engliſh Government," tracing the progreſſive changes of property, ſtate of the people and government, from the Saxons to the acceſſion of the Houſe of Stuart. In politicks he thought with the late Marquis of Rockingham and Mr. Fox; and, though he regretted the exceſſes to which revolutionary principles had been carried in France, he looked forward to a more equitable form of government at a general peace. Robert Davidſon, eſq. advocate, is appointed to ſucceed him in his profeſſorſhip.

June 1. At Mancheſter, aged 50, Richard Hall, eſq. ſurgeon. To record the virtues and talents of deceaſed worthy and eminent characters is not only a grateful office claimed by Friendſhip, but likewiſe an important debt due to Society. No apology, therefore, will be neceſſary for the following brief notice of the lamented members of a family who have been diſtinguiſhed, for near a century paſt, as eminent examples of ſkill, integrity, and benevolence, in the various branches of the medical profeſſion; a profeſſion dignified by its peculiar province, that of mitigating human ſuffering in all its variety of wretchedneſs! As a member of this uſeful and honourable profeſſion, the ſubject of this memorial had the merit and felicity to preſerve, undiminiſhed, to the time of his death, that profeſſional reputation and general eſteem ſo long enjoyed by his deceaſed father and brother. The former, Richard Hall, eſq. was deſcended from a very old and reſpectable family, originally from Wales, the oldeſt branch of which now reſides at Hermitage, in the county of Cheſter. He was the ſecond ſon of Edward H. eſq. of Warmingham Forge, in Cheſhire, and was born there in 1703. He ſtudied phyſick and ſurgery under Dr. Clayton, of Mancheſter; and, at a ſuitable period, began to practiſe in the ſame place, where, by his great ſkill and amiable qualities, he ſoon obtained a very extenſive buſineſs in his own and ſeveral neighbouring counties. He married, early in life, Grace Wall, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the Rev. John W. by whom he had 13 children; eight of whom, viz. Edward, John, and Richard, with five daughters, attained the age of 21. He died in 1793, at the advanced age of 90, after a life of the moſt unſullied honour and reputation. He had the great affliction of loſing, a ſhort time previous to his own deceaſe, his eldeſt ſon, Edward, the heir of his virtues and celebrity. This gentleman, at the age of 60, fell a ſacrifice to a painful and lingering malady. His profeſſional character, formed chiefly under the tuition of his experienced father, was held in great and deſerved eſtimation. He was appointed one of the ſurgeons of the Mancheſter Infirmary at its original inſtitution, and continued his ſervices to that charity, with the moſt unremitted attention and ſucceſs, for 36 years. As an expert and ſucceſsful operator, few have exceeded him. Courteous in his manners, cheerful and engaging as a companion, ſincere and valuable as a friend, ſociety in him loſt a moſt excellent member. His brother, Richard Hall, whoſe loſs we are now lamenting, was born at Mancheſter in 1751. His claſſical ſtudies were directed by the Rev. Mr. Clayton, whoſe ſchool was then in great repute. At the age of 18 he determined upon engaging in his father's profeſſion. After profiting by the practical knowledge and example of his father and brother, and deriving all the advantages of their united inſtruction, he removed to London for the completion of his ſtudies. He became an attentive ſurgical pupil at St. Bartholemew's hoſpital; and diligently availed himſelf of the excellent inſtructions of Doctors Hunter and Denman in anatomy and midwifery. In this latter department of the profeſſion he had been early initiated by his domeſtic inſtructors, whoſe celebrity and extenſive practice in the obſtetric art have been ſeldom if ever ſurpaſſed by any provincial practitioner. Thus, having united theory to practice, he was early appointed one of the ſurgeons of the Mancheſter Infirmary, and continued his ſervices to that charity for a period of 19 years. His method of operating was diſtinguiſhed by dexterity and neatneſs. As an accoucheur, his practice was not only highly reſpectable, but very extenſive and eminently ſucceſsful. From his private minutes it appears that he brought into the world 3800 children. During the courſe of his practice he had inoculated ſeveral thouſands for the ſmall-pox, and is ſaid *never to have loſt a ſingle patient!* On the eſtabliſhment of the Lying-in hoſpital at Mancheſter, he was appointed one of the men-midwifes, and contributed greatly, both by his perſonal exertions amongſt his numerous friends, and by his liberal benefactions, to the

the advancement of that inſtitution. The great and merited reputation he obtained among the higher ranks of the community in the obſtetric art juſtly entitle him to be held forth as an example to the younger members of the profeſſion; for, in the exerciſe of the delicate and important duties of an accoucheur, ſomething farther is aſſuredly required than manual ſkill and medical ſcience. A conduct uniformly decorous, gentleneſs and delicacy of behaviour, and ſtrict purity of morals, are eſſentially neceſſary to engage the confidence, and conciliate the eſteem, of perſons of education and ſenſibility. Few poſſeſſed theſe amiable qualities, ſo requiſite for diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs, in a greater degree than Mr. Richard Hall. On the raiſing of the Royal Mancheſter and Salford Volunteer Corps he was appointed, with general approbation, ſurgeon to the regiment. To the duties of his ſtation he devoted himſelf with an ardour and benevolence alike honourable to his character as a ſurgeon and a man. Amidſt a large and crowded manufacturing town the office of ſurgeon to a numerous volunteer corps is not a ſituation merely calculated for oſtentatious parade; for, ſuperadded to the accidents which neceſſarily occur in training a regiment, epidemic diſeaſes, and other complaints incidental to the ſedentary and unhealthy occupations of a manufacturer, frequently prevail. Not only to the ſick ſoldiers of his regiment were his advice, his purſe, and his time, devoted, but likewiſe to their wives and families, when labouring under diſeaſe or poverty. Indeed, they looked up to him as a father and a friend, who felt no happineſs greater than that of alleviating their diſtreſſes. The high degree of eſtimation in which his character and ſervices were held by his brother-officers cannot be more ſtrongly exemplified than by ſtating, that a large and elegant ſilver cup was preſented to him, on which is engraved the following inſcription: "The Officers of the Royal Mancheſter and Salford Volunteer Régiment of Infantry preſent this Cup to their Surgeon, Mr. R. Hall, as a token of their ſenſe of his unremitting attention in the ſervice of the corps, and of the zeal he has uniformly evinced in the cauſe of the beſt of Sovereigns. Mancheſter, June 4, 1800." A compliment ſo diſtinguiſhed, and ſo well merited, confers equal honour on the givers and the receiver. His remains were interred, on Thurſday the 4th of June, in the family vault at the collegiate church, with military honours. The weeping multitudes, collected to behold this melancholy proceſſion, moſt expreſſively atteſt the great reſpect he enjoyed during his life, and the afflictive loſs the publick has ſuſtained by his death.

"Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

6. At Rocheſter, Kent, in her 78th year, Mrs. Le Grand, wife of Mr. Robert Le G. formerly of Aſh, near Sandwich, in the ſame county.

16 Abraham Lazarus, a Jew pedlar, well known in Hull, deliberately put an end to his exiſtence at Barton water-ſide, by walking into the Humber at low water, where he ſtood till he was drifted off by the tide. He left his hat, ſhoes, and walking-ſtick, upon the bank; and had ſhewn ſeveral ſymptoms of mental derangement at an inn at Barton ſome days prior to the commiſſion of the raſh act.

18. John Drummond, eſq. of Keltie, in Scotland.

20. At Bath, the Rev. William White, rector of Yelling, and an alderman of Portſmouth.

21. In Guildford-place, John-Joſeph Powell, eſq. barriſter at law, author of a treatiſe on the law of mortgages, &c.

At Cheltenham, after a ſhort illneſs, Francis Travell, eſq. of Swerford, Oxon.

Mary Ackwood, of Wedneſbury, aged about 20, threw herſelf into a pond, and was drowned. The poor girl's father was killed in a coal-pit about a year ago, and ſo much was ſhe affected by the melancholy event, that ſhe afterwards wandered about in a ſtate of mental derangement, and at length deſtroyed herſelf.

At Thorverton, after a long illneſs, Mr. Arthur Forreſt; whoſe exemplary humanity and equal attention to every deſcription of his patients, in the exerciſe of the medical art, will make his loſs much felt.

Rev. John Sharpe, M. A. perpetual curate of Brightwell and Kelſgrave, and chaplain to the county-gaol, Ipſwich.

At her houſe in Mold, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Howel L. eſq. late of Hafodunos, co. Denbigh, and mother of John L. eſq. late M. P. for the county of Flint.

22. Miſs Maria Nettleſhipp, youngeſt daughter of Henry N. eſq. of Grocers-hall.

23. At Stodmarſh court, Kent, aged upwards of 70, William Hugeſſen, eſq. chairman of the commiſſioners of ſewers for Eaſt Kent.

24. In Berners-ſtreet, Dr. Barton.

In Walſingham-place, Thomas Dickons, eſq. lately returned from Jamaica.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Watt, an ingenious mechanick, of Nottingham.

25. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Squire, merchant.

At Coates, near Edinburgh, aged 76, Elizabeth Counteſs-dowager of Glencairn. She was daughter of Mr. Macguire, and mother of four ſons and two daughters by the late Earl, who died in 1775.

At Hopetoun-houſe, in Scotland, Maſter James-Thomas-Cochrane Johnſton, ſon of the Hon. Governor Andrew-Cochrane J.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, Ralph Collier, eſq.

At

At St. Peterſburg, with the character of a brave and deſerving officer, the Ruſſian General Hermann, who commanded the Imperial auxiliaries in Holland in the campaign of 1799, under the Duke of York, and was taken priſoner there, at the battle of Bergen.

26. At Evedon, near Sleaford, Mr. William Bailey, farmer.

Aged 37, Wm. Claxton, gent. of Lynn.

At the ſeat of Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. in Yorkſhire, Mrs. O. Sloper, wife of Orby S. eſq. of the 4th dragoons.

Of a fever, the Hon. Miſs Anne Ryder, daughter of Lord Harrowby.

At his apartments on Ludgate-hill, Sir Thomas Hope, bart. eldeſt ſon of the late Sir Archibald H. of Pinkey-houſe, near Edinburgh.

About two o'clock at noon, at Guildford, Surrey, aged 77, Jane Weſton, who had lived in that town, and in the family of the late Mr. John Storell, cheeſemonger, of Groſvenor-ſtreet, upwards of 50 years. She ſurvived another old valuable ſervant in Guildford four years, her name Sarah Rowhead, who had lived in the ſervice of Mr. John Ruſſell, of Guildford, 52 years, and died Feb. 1, 1797, aged 72.

27. At Hull, after only a few days illneſs, in his 27th year, the Rev. Joſiah Rodwell, late of Trinity college, Cambridge, rector of North Ferriby, co. York, maſter of the grammar-ſchool and lecturer of the Holy Trinity church at Hull, and eldeſt ſon of Joſiah R. gent. of Livermere, near Bury.

At Briſtol, Mr. Broughton, attorney.

28. In his 78th year, the Rev. John Standerwick, rector of Cattfield and vicar of Shropham, both co. Norfolk, the latter of which he had poſſeſſed near 40 years, and is in the gift of the Corporation of Norwich, the former in the alternate preſentation of the Biſhop and the Earl of Shrewſbury. He was a native of Norwich; educated at Bene't college, Cambridge; B. A. 1746; M. A. 1758.

Aged 53, Mr. William Pickworth, a conſiderable and reſpectable farmer and grazier, of Swaton, co. Lincoln.

Aged 94, Mrs. Rix, relict of Mr. Edmund R. merchant, of Walſingham, Norf.

At Cheſſington, Surrey, after a lingering illneſs, aged 48, Mrs. Dalrymple, wife of Col. D. groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Clarence

29. Aged 77, John Edgar, eſq. alderman and in the commiſſion of the peace for Saliſbury.

30. Dropped down dead, at his houſe in Southampton-row, after eating a hearty breakfaſt, Mr. Boys, of the Navy-office.

At Camberwell, Surrey, of a conſumption, aged 27, Mr. William Smith, attorney at law, of Barnard's inn, only ſon of the Rev. Wm. S. diſſenting-miniſter, of Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton-garden.

Drowned, in ſtepping out of a boat, Mr. Smith, belonging to the vocal department of the Royal Circus.

After a lingering illneſs, at his houſe on St. Andrew's terrace, Bath, Mr. Patton, many years an eminent peruke-maker there.

At Windſor, Mr. John Robinſon, many years gardener to his Majeſty, and very much reſpected by the King for his agricultural ſkill.

Mr. Buſwell, of Kettering, in Northamptonſhire.

At Edinburgh, aged 73, Patrick Campbell, eſq. of Archattan; a father tenderly yet ſenſibly indulgent; a friend warm and conſtant; and a companion eſtimable for his excellent underſtanding and humour.

At Nottingham, Miſs Bardſley, only dau. of James B. eſq. This amiable young lady fell a martyr to that irremediable diſeaſe, conſumption.

Lately, Mr. Fountain, one of the Baptiſt miſſionaries at Serampour, in Bengal. Conſiderable progreſs has been made in printing the tranſlation of the Bible in the Bengaleſe language. In September laſt, 2500 copies of St. Matthew's Goſpel, and 2000 of Mark and Luke's, with ten chapters of St. John's Goſpel, were finiſhed at the preſs. As Matthew's Goſpel was the firſt complete account of the life, &c. of Chriſt, they threw off 500 copies extraordinary of the tranſlation of it, to be diſperſed among the Hindoos, until the whole bodies of the New Teſtament were ready to be delivered to them. The whole is probably finiſhed by this time. Mr. Carey and the other miſſionaries were well; and expectations were entertained that the two ſons of Mr. C, who ſpeak the language of Bengal with great fluency, would ſtrengthen the miſſion.

At Cuddalore, in his 86th year, Capt. Kerr, formerly of the Country ſervice. According to his own deſire he was interred in a particular ſpot of his own garden, without ceremony or ſervice. His coffin, which was occaſionally made uſe of by him as a liquor-cheſt, had been in his houſe many years previous to his death.

In the Weſt Indies, of his wounds, Lieut. Thomas Phelan, of the 4th (or King's own) infantry, brother to Dr. P. one of the phyſicians now ſerving with our army in Egypt.

Killed by lightning, in America, Miſs Burr, daughter of Mr. B. late candidate for the preſidency of the United States.

At Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, aged 118, Mrs. Garland, mother of Charles G. eſq. collector of the cuſtoms there. She had been deprived of ſight for ſome years, but, it is ſuppoſed, retained all her other faculties to the laſt. Her daughter died at the ſame time, aged 86.

In an advanced age, the Ruſſian Field-marſhal Prince Repnin.

At Paris, aged 88, John Mathurin Mazeas, formerly a canon of Notre Dame,

and

and profeſſor of philoſophy in the Univerſity of Paris; alſo a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He was author of "Elements of Arithmetick, Algebra, and Geometry," publiſhed in 8vo, 1758, and which has ſince gone through ſeven editions. Having loſt his all at the Revolution, François de Neufchateau, when miniſter of the Interior, procured for him a penſion of 1800 livres, which he received during three years; and the National Convention in the third year, when they voted rewards to different learned men, decreed him 3000 livres. Notwithſtanding theſe decrees, however, he was wholly indebted to the gratitude of one who had formerly been his ſervant for ſupport during the laſt three years of his life.

At Paris, aged 73, Charles George Fenouillot de Falbain, a native of Salins, in Franche Comté, and author of ſeveral dramatic pieces, the moſt popular of which, "Les Deux Avares" ("The Two Miſers"), ſet to muſick by Gretry, has been tranſlated, and performed on the Engliſh ſtage.

At Belle-grove, near Chapelizod, co. Dublin, Major-gen. Richard Bettesworth, late colonel-commandant of the 2d battalion of Royal Iriſh Artillery.

At the manſe of Sprouſton, in the 88th year of his age, and 59th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Robert Turnbull.

At Cynllwyd, near Llanrwſt, aged 105, Elizabeth Rogers, leaving children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, to the number of 140.

At Rotherham, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Roſs. He was educated for the miniſtry, and had been a ſtudent in the Diſſenting-academy at Northampton. On the diſſolution of that ſeminary, in 1799, he removed to Glaſgow to finiſh his ſtudies, where he continued till within a few weeks of his death. He had an early propenſity for literature, and had acquired an uncommon ſtock of claſſical and mathematical knowledge.

At Brough-hall, co. York, Lady Lawſon, wife of Sir J. L. bart.

Rev. Juſtinian Alt, prebendary of Stillington, in York cathedral, rector of Mixbury, co. Oxford, in the gift of the Biſhop of Rocheſter, and formerly fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1755; M. A. 1758.

In Oriel college, Oxford, of a fever, caught at the ſecond fire in that college, E. Cripps, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late J. C. eſq. of Cirenceſter, and grandſon of the late Benj. Harriſon, eſq. of St. Thomas's hoſp.

At Dawliſh, Devon, lamented by her friends and numerous family, the wife of Francis Mannſell, eſq.

At Reading, in his 83d year, Mr. J. Copeland, journeyman printer and preſsman upwards of 60 years in the Reading Mercury office, with ſo much aſſiduity, ſobriety, and regularity, as to attain the name of HONEST JOHN. He enjoyed a remarkably good ſtate of health, and worked at his buſineſs, with his accuſtomed regularity, till within a ſhort time of his death.

At Penkhul, near Newcaſtle, co. Stafford, Miſs Ellen Spode, eldeſt ſiſter of Joſiah S. eſq. potter and merchant in Portugal-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and at Stoke in the Potteries, and alſo of Samuel Spode, eſq. of the Folly, near Lane End, both very eminent manufacturers of earthenware in Staffordſhire. This lady was on the point of marriage with James Carr, eſq. one of the landing-ſurveyors of the cuſtoms in the port of London.

At Wolverhampton, much lamented by a numerous ſet of friends, Henry Smith, eſq. attorney at law, and coroner for the county of Stafford; a gentleman of great profeſſional ability, and of the ſtricteſt integrity, as all who knew him can teſtify.

At the houſe of her ſon-in-law, Wm. Taylor, eſq. at Greenwich, Kent, after a painful, lingering illneſs, and in her 77th year, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Wm. T. eſq. formerly ſurgeon of Greenwich hoſpital, and only ſurviving daughter of the late Jn. Fletcher, eſq. of Clea-hill, co. Cumberland.

At Hammerſmith, co. Middleſex, Miſs Leigh, ſiſter of Sir Egerton L. bart.

At Tooting, of a decline, Mr. Alexander Le Fevre, of Weſt-ſquare, Lambeth.

At Lambeth, deſervedly lamented, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. C. B. late of the Bath and Briſtol theatres.

In John-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, in her 75th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Phipps, relict of Francis P. eſq. late of St. Chriſtopher's.

In London, George Wragge, eſq. attorney at law, of Mansfield.

July .... George Lefroy, eſq. one of the clerks of the Duke of Portland's office, 3d ſon of Anthony L. eſq. of Limerick, in Ireland, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 13th regiment of light dragoons.

July 1. At Gainſborough, Mrs. Coats, wife of John C. eſq. wine-merchant.

Mr. Munday, firſt coachman to Earl Spencer. Returning to Althorpe, from viſiting a party of friends at Sprattan, he was thrown from his horſe and killed on the ſpot. He was much reſpected by the noble Earl and Counteſs, who have kindly taken care to provide for his diſconſolate wife and children.

At Nottingham, Mr. Sharwood, ſen. of Charter-houſe-ſquare, London.

At Iſlington, aged 44, Mrs. Anne Abbott Humberſtone, widow of the late Mr. H. ſurgeon at Ampthill, co. Bedford.

Adam Chadwick, eſq. of Ironmonger-lane, Cheapſide, late a partner in the firm of March, Reeve, and Co.

At Offenham, co. Worceſter, Mrs. Digby, wife of the Rev. Wm. D. ſiſter to the preſent

preſent and late Lords Falkland. Deſcended from an illuſtrious race of anceſtors, and allied to families of rank and diſtinction, ſhe poſſeſſed, what is above titled dignity or elevated opulence, an excellent heart. The ſtrong features of her character were an active benevolence of mind and a moſt engaging mildneſs of manners. To a firm and well grounded belief in the great truths of religion, ſhe united the meekeſt and moſt impreſſive characters of humanity; and in venerating her God, and in reſpecting her neighbour, ſhe never forgot that it was her duty "to do to others as ſhe wiſhed they ſhould do unto her." Though ſnatched at the early age of 27, ſhe has left enough for thoſe, who loved and admired her many excellent qualities, who lament her premature death, who muſt ever hold dear her memory, always to remember that, even during the ſhort period of her exiſtence, ſhe exhibited before them all the high accompliſhments, and all the amiable virtues which can adorn and dignify human nature.

2. Aged 68, Robert-Edward Petre, 9th Baron Petre of Writtle in Eſſex. He ſucceeded his father in 1742. This much-lamented nobleman, whoſe virtuous character and upright conduct rendered him an object of univerſal admiration and eſteem, was twice married: 1. 1762, to Anne daughter of Philip Howard, eſq. of Buckinham, Norfolk, brother to Edward Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had Robert-Edward, his ſucceſſor, born 1763, George-William, died 1797, Anne-Catherine, born 1769, and Philip-Howard, born 1773; ſecondly, to Juliana Howard, ſiſter to the heir of the preſent Duke, who has a jointure of 2000l. per annum, and 4000l. bequeathed to her for the furniture of a town-reſidence. He annually expended 5000l. in charities, a practice that was not diſcovered till after his Lordſhip's death, and one proof, among many, that he deſerved the character which he bore, that of being one of the beſt men of the age. Though a ſtriking ornament of ſociety, and a man who would have done honour to any ſituation, however high, his Lordſhip was prevented from ever taking his ſeat in parliament, on account of his adherence to the faith in which he was born. He was, like all his anceſtors, a Roman Catholick by profeſſion; but, as a true and liberal Chriſtian, freed from the dangerous trammels of Superſtition, he poſſeſſed a mind that nobly ſoared above all the unworthy actions of religious prejudice. His Lordſhip's remains were removed, on the 5th, from Park-lane to the family-ſeat at Thorndenhall, Eſſex, where they lay in ſtate till the 9th, on which day they were accompanied to the grave by all his Lordſhip's tenants in mourning, and the volunteer corps of the neighbourhood, and interred with military honours.—On the 21ſt a ſolemn requiem and high maſs was performed in the chapel of the Elector of Bavaria, in Warwick-ſtreet, accompanied with all the correſponding rites of the Catholic worſhip. The chapel was crowded in every part with perſons of the firſt faſhion, particularly of the Catholic nobility, who attended to pay this laſt tribute of reſpect and affection to the memory of this nobleman.

Mrs. Curtis, wife of Thomas C. eſq. of Clapham common; of whom they who beſt knew her will long retain a grateful and affectionate remembrance.

In Bennett-ſtreet, Chriſt church, Surrey, Mr. William Bennett, a young artiſt, who entered into life with the faireſt proſpect. After ſerving a regular apprenticeſhip in the office of our Printer, he entered into buſineſs on his own account; when, the elegance of his work attracting the notice of ſome gentlemen who were forming a printing-office in the Admiralty, he was ſought for, and immediately appointed Admiralty printer, on a liberal ſalary, which he enjoyed but few years, being unhappily afflicted with a derangement of his ſenſes, which, after a ſhort confinement in St. Luke's hoſpital, finiſhed his courſe in his 33d year.

3. At Farnham, Mr. Alexander Gilbert, ſteward to the Biſhop of Wincheſter. He ſhot himſelf by putting the muzzle of a gun in his mouth, and touching the trigger with a ſtick.

4. At the Hot wells, Briſtol, James Butler, eſq. of Cheapſide.

5. Mr. Edward Thorne, ſtockbroker.

After five years lingering and painful illneſs, at Stokegumber, aged 17, Miſs Mary Rickard, daughter of Mr. Henry R. of that place.

6. At Homerton, Miſs Mary Savage, only ſurviving daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Morton S.

In Bruton-ſtreet, Samuel Johnſton, eſq.

7. At Canonbury, Iſlington, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Jn. W. eſq. of Leadenhall-ſtr.

8. After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Cradock, wife of Mr. W. C. cheeſefactor at Nuneaton; a truly religious, virtuous, humane, and charitable woman.

Drowned, Mr. Smith, of Vauxhall gardens; ſee p. 660.

9. Wm. Lee, eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet.

10. At Epſom, Surrey, after a few days illneſs, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart. LL. D. of Burton Agnes, co. York, but late of Chilmark, Wilts. He was the only ſon of the late Sir Griffith, who died in 1778, by his ſecond wife, Mary, daughter of Sir James Hebblethwayte, whom he married Aug. 8, 1768.

12. At the Abbey-houſe, Chertſey, Surrey, the relict of Sir William Young, bart. Her remains were interred in the family-vault of the Taylors, at Patrixbourn, Kent.

At

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, Lady Horatia, wife of Lord Hugh Seymour, vice-admiral of the Blue.

13. At her ſeat at Tarragles, near Dumfries, Lady Winifred Maxwell Conſtable, only remaining iſſue of William Earl of Nithiſdale. Her eſtate now devolves on her eldeſt ſon, Marmaduke Maxwell Conſtable, of Everingham, co. York.

14. At his lodgings in Quality-court, Chancery-lane, univerſally regretted by all who had the pleaſure of knowing him, in his 24th year, Mr. John M'Culloch.

At her houſe in Charles-ſtr. Berkeley-ſquare, the Hon. Frances Leviſon Gower, widow of the Hon. John Leviſon G. rear-admiral of the Red, and daughter of the late Admiral Boſcawen.

15. At Lea, near Gainſborough, moſt deſervedly regretted, Mrs. Maddiſon, relict of John M. eſq. of Gainſborough.

16. Aged 72, Mrs. Burgeſs, of Topſham, Devon, mother of Capt. B. who fell in the glorious battle off Camperdown.

17. In her 19th year, Miſs Louiſa Arnold, youngeſt dau. of Dr. A. of Leiceſter.

18. At his ſeat on Enfield chace, Gen. Flower Mocher. As ſuch a man ought not to be laid unnoticed in the grave, we readily give place to the following obſervations on his life and character.—He entered on his military career in 1744, at the early age of 15, as ſub-lieutenant in the ſecond troop of horſe grenadier guards, and roſe progreſſively through the intervening ranks to that of general in the year 1796. At the battle of Fontenoy, in 1744, he acquired great addition to the eſteem in which he was held before. He was in the battle of Minden, and commanded the third regiment of dragoon-guards in Germany* until the peace of 1763. In 1778, he was on the ſtaff in Ireland, and had the command in the province of Munſter until the peace of 1783. During part of that time he had 12,000 men under his orders; and, ſo well were thoſe orders executed, that the White Boys, who were then in formidable force, and had been guilty of great depredations and enormous cruelties, were kept in total ſubjection, and the country relieved from the fears of internal commotion. He was again on the ſtaff there in 1792, as lieutenant-general and ſecond officer; in the courſe of which year the ſole command devolved on him, by the abſence of the commander in chief, for the ſpace of ſeveral months, when the country was ſeriouſly alarmed, and under apprehenſion of inſurrection; on which occaſion the General's conduct was ſuch as entitled him to the honour of the Lord-lieutenant's higheſt approbation, and to univerſal applauſe. He ſoon after had again the command in the province of Munſter, and continued in it until the year 1794; when, conſidering himſelf neglected or forgotten after ſuch difficult, faithful, and effectual ſervices, he retired with the pleaſing and ſecure reflection of having fulfilled his duty as a ſoldier and a loyal ſubject. Quitting thus the tumultuous field of imaginary glory, he began to cultivate the peaceful plains for which before he fought. In this new ſcene of action, thus opened for the exercife of the milder virtues, he became the refuge of diſtreſs, the orphan's parent, the almoner of the poor; and in the leſſer circle of domeſtic life continued the affectionate huſband, the kind and generous maſter, the entertaining companion, and the real gentleman, in all his deportment. His remains were interred at Enfield on the 28th inſtant.

19. At his houſe in King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, of an eryſipelas, ſtruck in by cold, the wife of Mr. Martin, Mancheſter linen-manufacturer, by whom ſhe has left two ſons and two daughters.

21. At Clapham, Surrey, in the prime of life, after a ſhort illneſs, Robert G. Hibbert, eſq. nephew of Alderman H.

25. Maſter Charles Sheppard, ſon of Thomas S. eſq. of Thornton-hall, in Buckinghamſhire.

26. At Walthamſtow, the Rev. Francis Dixon, B. D. rector of the united pariſhes of Bucombe and Broadway, Dorſet, to which he was preſented July 26, 1797, by the maſter and fellows of Gonvile and Caius college, Cambridge, in exchange for the rectory of Landbeach, co. Cambridge, in the gift of the maſter and fellows of Corpus Chriſti alias Bene't college, of which he had been ſenior fellow. He held alſo the ſinecure chapelry of Rotherham, co. York, and the curacy of Henham, near Stanſtead-Montfichet, in Eſſex. He married, Oct. 15, 1798, the only daughter of Edward Forſter, eſq. merchant of London, governor of the Ruſſia Company and Royal Exchange Aſſurance.

* There it was that the ſtedfaſt friendſhip began between him and the brave Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was cornet, and afterwards lieutenant, in Gen. Mocher's own troop in the regiment. A friendſhip begun in honour and eſteem could only be deſtroyed by death.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 23, to July 28, 1801.

Chriſtened.		Buried.					
Males 812	1542	Males 738	1507	Between	2 and 5	153	50 and 60 157
Females 730		Females 769			5 and 10	67	60 and 70 119
					10 and 20	45	70 and 80 93
Whereof have died under two years old 406					20 and 30	117	80 and 90 12
					30 and 40	148	90 and 100 3
					40 and 50	157	

Peck Loaf 5s.7d.; 5s.10d.; 6s.3d; 6s.8d.; 6s 8d.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	147	2	58	0	43	3	36	2	50	2
Surrey	150	8	00	0	53	0	38	0	55	0
Hertford	129	4	00	0	45	0	35	4	59	6
Bedford	127	5	75	4	76	6	36	8	48	0
Hunting.	126	4	00	0	65	6	27	0	49	0
Northam.	120	4	00	0	69	0	33	8	94	0
Rutland	100	0	00	0	70	0	40	0	64	0
Leiceſter	119	2	99	9	69	7	35	1	63	1
Notting.	127	10	82	0	75	0	39	6	56	0
Derby	129	8	00	0	00	0	40	4	71	4
Stafford	249	1	00	0	58	8	45	7	72	1
Salop	147	4	94	2	84	1	41	8	00	0
Hereford	177	0	110	4	99	1	47	1	76	8
Worceſt	161	4	97	8	82	2	43	5	70	7
Warwick	154	2	00	0	88	0	38	9	71	4
Wilts	145	4	00	0	68	4	38	4	68	4
Berks	152	6	00	0	55	4	39	9	56	9
Oxford	140	8	00	0	74	11	37	8	58	9
Bucks	133	2	00	0	70	8	36	8	63	4
Montgo.	137	8	00	0	64	0	40	1	00	0
Brecon	168	0	112	0	99	2	40	0	00	0
Radnor	139	9	00	0	96	0	35	4	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

136	11	85	11	71	0	37	11	60	9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

114	1	78	6	59	10	42	9	71	5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	137	4	50	6	53	9	33	4	47	0
Kent	144	3	00	0	44	6	35	0	47	0
Suſſex	153	0	00	0	00	0	35	8	00	0
Suffolk	150	3	00	0	39	6	31	1	44	1
Cambrid.	110	11	00	0	44	8	25	5	41	0
Norfolk	120	4	78	0	41	3	28	8	42	0
Lincoln	104	5	77	0	66	8	33	7	00	0
York	116	3	95	8	00	1	31	8	59	10
Durham	140	8	63	2	0	0	50	5	00	0
Northum	119	0	74	0	65	0	40	10	00	0
Cumberl.	139	2	90	10	80	3	53	1	00	0
Weſtmo.	151	3	109	6	85	8	50	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	128	0	00	0	62	9	47	2	56	0
Cheſter	121	11	00	0	00	0	42	10	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	123	9	00	0	77	10	32	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	122	0	84	0	68	8	44	0	00	0
Merioneth	119	0	96	0	80	0	40	0	00	0
Cardigan	124	10	00	0	75	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	116	4	00	0	77	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	148	0	00	0	80	0	32	0	00	0
Glamorg.	154	8	00	0	92	0	50	11	00	0
Glouceſt.	163	10	00	0	80	3	37	8	66	8
Somerſet	149	8	00	0	00	0	32	0	84	0
Monm.	173	6	00	0	109	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	133	4	00	0	74	11	29	6	00	0
Cornwall	126	2	00	0	81	2	27	9	00	0
Dorſet	142	3	00	0	82	3	00	0	00	0
Hants	151	2	00	0	65	6	36	2	65	7

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	136	11	85	11	43	2	33	2	48	6
2	125	5	85	11	41	2	29	5	43	5
3	120	4	78	0	41	3	28	8	42	0
4	105	10	77	0	64	0	31	6	52	1
5	129	10	70	4	65	0	45	1	60	9
6	144	0	95	6	81	7	52	2	60	9
7	126	0	85	11	62	9	46	3	56	0
8	121	7	90	0	73	7	40	6	60	9

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	135	1	85	11	79	10	41	5	60	9
10	157	7	85	11	87	6	35	9	72	5
11	130	1	85	11	79	1	28	2	60	6
12	148	0	85	12	72	1	36	2	65	7
13	118	6	78	6	63	1	44	1	72	8
14	116	0	78	6	60	0	39	6	80	0
15	112	5	78	6	54	9	41	6	62	6
16	104	11	78	6	57	0	44	8	77	9

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 27.

Fine	100s. to 115s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.
Seconds	90s. to 95s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	0s. to 0s.
Horſe Pollard	0s. 0d. to 0s.		
Bran	10s. to 10s. 6d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 75s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	5l.	5s. to	7l.	7s.	Suſſex Pockets	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	5l.	12s. to	8l.	8s.	Ditto Bags	5l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	5l.	0s. to	10l.	0s.	Eſſex Bags	5l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 3l. 3s. 0d. to 6l. 16s. 6d. Aver. 4l. 19s. 3d.
Straw 2l. 14s. 0d. to 3l. 3s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 8s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending July 22, 1801, is 51s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, July 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 3d.

COALS. Newcaſtle 43s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 38s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt B^k Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Consol.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes.	Irish Lott. Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	Sunday																			
29	167½	60⅞	61	79⅞	——	96	18⅜	5⅛	202	——	——	——	——	10	91¼	59⅞	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
30	——	60½	62⅛	79⅝	——	95¾	18⅜	5⅛	201¾	——	——	——	——	9¼	91	59⅝	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
1	168	60⅝	62⅜	79¼	——	96⅛	18⅜	5⅛	201½	——	——	60⅞	——	9¼	91⅛	59¼	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
2	168	60⅜	62⅜	79½	——	96	18⅜	5⅛	201½	——	——	60⅝	——	10	91⅛	59¼	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
3	168	60⅜	62⅜	79⅜	——	95⅞	18⅜	5⅛	201	——	——	60¼	——	10	91⅛	59⅞	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
4	168	61	62¼	79⅜	——	95⅝	18⅜	5⅛	201	——	——	——	——	10	91⅛	59⅝	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
5	Sunday																			
6	168	61	62¼	80	——	96	18⅜	5⅛	201	——	——	——	——	10¼	91¼	60	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
7	167½	60⅞	62⅜	80	——	96	18⅜	5⅛	——	——	——	——	——	10¼	91¼	60	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
8	167½	61	62¼	80⅛	——	96	18⅜	5⅛	——	——	——	61	——	10¼	91⅜	60	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
9	168	60⅞	62⅜	80	——	96⅛	18⅜	5⅛	200¼	——	——	61	——	10½	92⅛	60	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
10	168	61	62⅜	80¼	——	96¼	18⅜	5¼	200¼	——	——	61	——	10½	92⅛	60	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
11	168	61⅜	62½	80¼	——	96⅛	18½	5¼	200½	——	——	——	——	10½	93⅛	60¼	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
12	Sunday																			
13	168	61¼	62½	80¼	——	96⅝	18½	5¼	230½	——	——	——	——	10½	93⅛	60¼	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
14	167½	61	62⅜	80	——	96¼	18½	5¼	200	——	——	——	——	10¼	93⅜	60⅛	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
15	167¼	61	62¼	80⅛	——	96⅛	18⅝	5¼	200½	——	——	——	——	10¼	——	60¼	86	99	8 8 0	15 15 0
16	168	61⅛	62¼	80⅜	——	96⅜	18½	5¼	200½	——	——	——	——	10	——	60¼	86	99	8 10 0	15 15 0
17	168¼	61	62¼	80½	——	96⅜	18½	5¼	200½	——	——	——	——	10	——	60¼	86	99	8 10 0	15 15 0
18	168	60⅞	62	80⅞	——	96	18½	5¼	200	——	——	——	——	9¾	92½	60¼	86	99	8 10 0	15 15 0
19	Sunday																			
20	167	60½	61⅜	80½	——	96	18½	5⅛	200	——	——	——	——	9½	92	60	86	99	8 10 0	15 15 0
21	166½	60⅜	61½	80	——	95½	18⅜	5⅛	200	——	——	——	——	9½	92	59¾	86	99	8 10 0	15 15 0
22	167	60⅜	61⅝	80	94½	95½	18½	5⅛	174½	——	——	——	——	9	92	59¾	86	99	8 10 0	15 15 0
23	167	60¾	61¼	79½	94	95⅝	18½	5⅛	194	——	——	——	——	8½	92	59⅝	86	99	8 10 0	15 15 0
24	167	59½	61	80	93	94½	18⅜	5⅛	194	——	——	——	——	7½	90¼	58¾	86	99	8 10 0	15 15 0
25	166¾	59	59	79½	92¼	94	18½	5⅛	193½	——	——	——	——	7	90	58½	86	99	8 12 0	15 15 0
26	Sunday																			
27	166	59	58⅜	79	92⅛	93⅜	18½	5⅛	193	——	——	——	——	6¾	93½	58½	86	99	8 12 0	15 15 0

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Paſſage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.